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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

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POETRY.

After the Storm.

BY SARAH E. EASTMAN.

A wide, unbroken plain,
Overspread with broken grass
A narrow, stony path
Where travelers seldom pass.

A long forgotten spring,
Bechoked with many a stone;
A gnarled and stunted tree,
Forsaken and alone.

Beneath, with broken bough,
The grass is thickly strewn
Above, black, heavy clouds
Are slowly moving on.

A golden ray of light
Peep through a narrow rift,
When trees and beaten grass
Their drooping heads uplift.

And faster now the cloud,
Roll off and disappear,
And brighter shines the light
Between them—warm and clear.

Until, from east and west,
Unbroken blue is seen,
While tree and plain appear
In robes of living green.

STORY TELLER.

HER JEALOUSLY.

"You may not be jealous, but I am sure I should be."

This was Clementina's climax to the story she had been telling pretty Marain Noble about her betrothed lover, and Marian had hard work to keep her face composed and her voice steady as she replied:

"I should be sorry to be jealous of Frank, Tina, unless I had very strong proof of his want of faith."

"Proof!" Tina cried, her voice shrill with amazement. "I should think there was proof enough. I tell you I saw the flowers and fruit myself, and he calls nearly every day."

Just a little troubled look in Marian's eyes gave Tina stimulua to go on. She had put forth her own powers of attraction in full force to try to win the affection of Frank Bradshaw, Marian's bethrothed, and it was a congenial task to try to sow discord between the lovers if she could.

"After all," she said, "Mr. Bradshaw is a stranger in Keyport. Nobody here ever saw him until after his uncle died, and he came to take possession of his house and fortune. And now this mysterious woman appears and is installed in one of the houses that form a part of old Mr. Bradshaw's estate. You know the house, the cottage at the foot of Myrtle Hill, where the Sheltons lived so long. The servant is old and as deaf as a post, or I should have found out more for you."

"Please don't say for me," said Marian. "I am not trying to find out anything."

Tina looked angry, changed her mind, and smiled, saying pleasantly:

"You will thank me one day, if you do not now. I have done my duty in telling you what I know. Good-by now; I will call again to-morrow."

"Good-by."

Marian controlled voice and face till her visitor was gone, and then ran to her own room for a good cry. But the room was not the refuge she hoped to find it, for Hester was there.

They were orphan sisters, Marian and Hester, and the pretty, brown-eyed girl who had won Frank Bradshaw's love was fifteen years the younger. Hester was a widow when her mother and father died, leaving Marian a child of nine years, and since that time had been both mother and sister to the girl. So, after a little struggle to keep back the tears, Marin let them have their way, with Hester's arm around her and Hester's face bending over her.

The elder sister, gentle and loving, did not try to check the weeping she saw was the relief of an overburdened heart, but when Marian had sobbed herself quiet she said, softly:

"What is the matter, Marian? I saw Tina Delmont going out—has she made mischief?"

"It is about Frank, Hester. I would not let her see that I cared, but her story troubles me. I don't mean that I am jealous, but it hurts me to think he has any secret from me."

"What did Tina tell you?"

"You remember the cottage at the foot of Myrtle Hill, where the Sheltans lived so long? It is part of old Mr. Bradshaw's property. Tina says that nearly two weeks ago furniture was taken there, carpets put down, and the house made ready for tenants, who came in the night, nobody knows from where. There is an old servant, very deaf, who does all the marketing and out-door errands, and a very beautiful girl, who has been seen sometimes at the window. Three people went from the carriage to the house, but only these two have ever been seen. But, Hester, Tina says that every day Frank's gardener carries a basket of the choicest fruit from his place, and a bouquet of his loveliest flowers to the cottage, and she has seen him going in several times."

"Why not ask Frank?"

"Because it looks as if I suspected him, or was prying into his private affairs. I am not jealous, Hester. I believe Frank loves me as dearly as I love him; but it does look odd, doesn't it?"

Hester did not reply. It certainly did look odd, and yet she was unwilling to give Marian pain or to think evil of Frank, whose handsome face, cordial manner and straightforward wooing had won her warm sisterly affection. She had been glad to see her sister's future promise so much happiness, as she thought it would have in Frank Bradshaw's care; and any cloud that threatened Marian's sunshine was a shadow on Hester's life as well.

On the other hand, why, if his love was not given to Marian, had Frank sought her for his wife? He was rich, his own moster, a favorite in society, and a man of great personal attractions. There was scarcely a girl in Keyport who would not have been proud of Frank Bradshaw's love. And he had chosen Marian. True, Marian was very pretty, graceful and accomplished, but the sisters was joint heiresses of a very small cottage, and an income that required very close economy to feed and clothe them without debt. Marian had never owned, even for "very best," such dresses as Tina Delmont wore for every walks. Tina's father lived in a pretentious house, kept a carriage, had a conservatory, and was lavish in expenditures to gratify his only child, and yet Frank Bradshaw had passed by Tina's great black eyes, her rustling silks and glittering jewels to seek Marian's love.

He had come to Keyport from New York, where he had lived from boyhood, and he was not accustomed to the curiosity and prying of small towns. Totally unware that his movements were exciting comment or speculation, he busied himself in arranging his uncle's estate to suit his own convenience, giving his leisure time to Marian and the mysterious occupants of the cottage.

It was late on the afternoon after Tina's call that Hester came to Marian's room to tell her that Frank had called to take her for a drive.

"Take a shawl, Marian," said the careful elder sister; "the evenings are growing cold. And, Marian," she added, drawing her sister into a close embrace, "Trust him. I cannot believe there is any wrong hidden behind his honest, good face."

"I will trust him," Marian said. "In his own good time he will tell me what it is best for me to know."

So the face that greeted Frank was as bright and unclouded as the sky above their heads, and Marian chatted as pleasantly as if the little cottage at the foot of Myrtle Hill had never cost her a thought.

But Frank's "good time" for telling his secret was nearer than she thought. They were driving slowly through a long stretch of shady road, when he said:

"Marian, could you do something very painful to your feelings for my sake?"

"I think I could, Frank."

"I must tell you something about myself first. I was not always the rich man you have known, Marian. When my parents died, I was a lad of twelve years only, and my whole fortune lay in my robust health and an average supply of brains. But I was ambitious and willing to work, and entered a large dry goods store as errand boy, gradually working my way to a clerkship, where I was when my uncle died and left me independent. But in the years of poverty and toil, Marian, my father's brother gave me no aid from his full purse, and I inhert his fortune only because he died without a will, and I his nearest relative, his only brother's only child. It was from my mother's sister, a widow poor as myself, that my boyhood had loving care and tenderness. My aunt Clara, a widow with one child, supported herself by sewing, but she gave me a room in her tiny house, shared her scanty food, taught me after I was obliged to leave school, and gave me as tender care as she gave her own daughter, Minnie.

"I repaid her love by my own sincere affection, and, as I grew older, tried to fill a son's place to her, a brother's to Minnie. We were happy in spite of our poverty, until a year ago, when a terrible misfortune fell upon us. My aunt's little house, all she could call her own in the world, caught fire, and was totally destroyed with everything it contained. Worst of all, Aunt Clara herself, in trying to save some of her clothing, was horribly burned about the neck, arms and face. For several months she lay in the hospital, suffering tortures, but she recovered at last, most dreadfully disfigured for life.

"We were all boarding in New York when the news of my uncle's death reached me, and I came to Keyport. It took me some weeks to prove my claims, to take possession of my inheritance, but as soon as my hands were free I was anxious to have my aunt share my prosperity. I wrote to her, urging her by every loving word at my command to share my home, telling her of your gentleness, Marian, and my hope of winning your love for her as well as my offer. Her terrible misfortune has made her morbidly anxious to avoid strangers, and in my home she was sure to meet them.

"If," she wrote, 'you could give me a tiny cottage, where I could hear the sea, and get the pure air, without meeting strangers, I would come, but not to your grand house, Frank.'

"Upon this hint I acted. I had such a cottage of my own, and it was empty. I sent to New York for paperers, upholsterers and painters, and had the house made as pretty as possible. Then I coaxed again, and this time more successfully, for aunt Clara and Minnie, with old Hannah, their servant, came to take possession.

"Since they have been here I have tried to alleviate aunt Clara's sufferings by every means in my power. She is fond of music, and Minnie has a fine piano to touch for her. She loves books and flowers, and I send them to her daily. But not until to-day have I been able to overcome her morbid desire for her seclusion, so far as to obtain leave to bring you to call. Only this morning I pleaded in vain, but this afternoon she sent me a little note asking me to bring you to see her.

"Will you go, Marian? You will see a face that will shock you by its dreadful scars, but you will find a heart of pure gold under the frightful mask. And will you be sister to Minnie for my sake? She is a dear, good girl, Marian, and you will soon love her, I am sure."

"I shall be glad to go with you, Frank and we must try to have your aunt receive Hester too. Nobody is so tender to an invalid as Hester, and we can coax Minnie out, when my sister is at the cottage. "Oh, Frank," and the brown eyes grew misty with tears, "I am so sorry for your aunt. It must be terrible!"

"It is terrible. She was a very handsome woman before the fire, a matured likeness of Minnie, and Minnie is beautiful."

"So I heard!" said Marian.

"Have you seen her? She does not go out yet, but she is in the garden sometimes."

"I have not seen her; but Miss Delmont, who lives nearly opposite Myrtle Hill, told me she was lovely."

"Marian!" cried Frank, as a sudden suspicion flashed across his brain, "what else did she tell you? I never thought of the misconstruction that might be put upon my visits to the cottage till this minute. I remember now how often I have seen Miss Delmont at the window as I passed to and from the cottage. Did she tell you I sent fruit and flowers there, that I kissed Minnie, my sister in all but name from babyhood?"

Marian's face was sufficient answer to Frank's eager questions; but the brown eyes met his own fearlessly and frankly, as he asked:

"And did you doubt me, Marian?"

"Hester told me to trust you fully. Had you thought best to keep your secret longer, I should never have doubted or questioned you."

The horses stopped before the little cottage as he spoke, and her lover's only reply was a look of loving gratitude. Minnie stood at the door waiting for them, and Marian gave her a warm, sisterly embrace, thinking her face one of the loveliest she had ever seen, and wondering a little how Frank's love could ever have strayed away from his own home.

Two hours later, Clementina Delmont, who had been nursing a sick headache all the afternoon, opened her bed-room window for a breath of fresh air. Her mother joined her as she cried:

"I declare! Here are Frank Bradshaw's bay horses and his open carriage in front of the cottage. I wonder if he is going to take that girl to drive. I guess that will open Marian's eyes. They are coming out now. No! that is Marian with him, and they are both kissing the girl. Who can she be? He has no sister, I know. Do see Marian holding her hand, and talking as lovingly as if she had known her all her life. And here comes the gardener with a great basket of cut flowers and some early pears and grapes. Well, I can't understand it at all."

But Miss Delmont was glad to understand it after the wedding, where Minnie was bridesmaid, and a lady, heavily vailed, sat beside Hester in the pew. For Mrs. Bradshaw's entertainments were the wonder of Keyport and Cousin Minnie was undoubtedly the belle there, her mother gladly sparing her to enjoy Marian's hospitality.

And Marian, in her long sisterly talks with Hester, who came by Frank's invitation to share her home, was never weary of whispering:

"I am so glad I conquered my jealously and trusted Frank! I should never have forgiven myself if I had made accusations or a quarrel out of Tina Delmont's stories."

Horrors of Spanish Prisons.

I hear that there is a great deal of dirt, cruelty, misery and mismanagement in Spanish prisons. In nearly every provincial town there is *prevencion* or *carcel*, under the authority of the alcade, and in the hands of the civil guards and town police. This stone building, which you enter by an open-barred gate, against which some prisoners are idly leaning smoking their paper cigarettes, consists of two or three stone-flagged chambers above and the same number below stairs. The upper chambers are devoted to women, the tower to men, caught in *flagrante delicto*, who await there the mandate of the authorities, which shall either free or send them to the nearest prison or carcel proper, there to lie herded with a host of malefactors until their trial shall be concluded. The prisoners in these lock-ups fare badly indeed. In the summer with heat, eaten by vermin in the winter, sleeping without either bed or rug on the cold stones with but one meal a day of coarse *rancho* or pottage, they pass their time leaning against the bars, scoffing at passers-by in the street. They curse and swear, gamble away their clothes, and in the intervals between these pastimes call on God, on heaven and the Virgin to deliver them. They are kept there, it may be a few days and it may be for six or seven years. The conversation is made up of blasphemy and obscenity; the dirt is appalling, the allotted food wretched. Many are brought to these dens merely as suspected accomplices of some crimes and they are kept there and thus hardly treated until they have confessed all they know. With the women the hard treatment, the exposure, the absence of decency often brings about the desired effect and they confess and betray all. With the men flogging, coupled with this bad fare and all the rest of it, often extracts a confession.

Queen Christina and Her Charity.

Rocked in the ivory cradle, inlaid with gold and silver, presented to him by his grandmother, the ex-Queen Isabella, and nourished by the omnipotent wet nurse, the infant king of Spain continues to thrive. Queen Christina is gradually resuming her usual duties. She distributes more than 100,000 lire a month in charity, without counting extra donations to almshouses, hospitals and other benevolent institutions, some of which she founded herself. On the bank of the Manganeres, in sight of the royal palace, in an open and cheerful spot, one sees a little house painted in bright colors, surrounded by a garden, from which in passing one hears the laughter, shouts and cries of children. The queen had it built as a resort for the little children of the laundresses, who, while their mothers are working, used to be left on the streets. It is a mingling of almshouse and school. She has also founded a hospital for foundlings, a house or species of college for the children of the tobacco workers, and a distribution of soup, meat and bread for all the poor in the city. She has several times gone quite unexpectedly to assist in the distribution to assure herself that no abuse was made of it, and having once discovered some roguery she provided against any repetition of the offense. The sisters of charity receive from her each month 70,000 lire.

Fashion Notes.

On the continent veils are now seldom worn.

Birds are the proper trimming for autumn hats.

Fichus of muslin or tulle are worn with morning costumes.

Safety pins set with jewels are in favor for millinery purposes.

Lace is frequently combined with embroidered crepe de chine.

Buttons of mother-of-pearl have the monogram or crest in gold.

Navy blue and brown will be the colors most worn next season.

Parisians wear alpaca skirts with blouse overdresses of thin India silk.

Woolen lace of all colors and designs will be used for autumn dresses.

Sleeves are made in a variety of styles and rejoice in all sorts of names.

Vests are made long and full, ending considerably below the waist line.

Apricot, peach and mauve are the favorite colors for midsummer dresses.

High linen collars and pique neckties are worn with tailor-made costumes.

Suede stockings are worn with black low shoes and black dresses; but not in the city.

Felt and velvet bonnets will be the leading features of autumn and winter millinery.

Jet and beaded bonnets will be generally worn for dress during the coming three months.

Dahlia, mulberry, navy blue, and rosewood shades will be popular for the first autumn suits and tailor gowns.

The traveling wrap should be long, ample, and not too thin. The pelisse style is preferred by experienced tourists.

In styles of coiffure the low-coiled "emigrant twist" is for the moment waging war with the more stately fashion in hair-dressing known as the "Josephine coronet."

There is very little difference in the new silk mitts and those worn several years ago. The favorite mosquetaire gloves reappear in accordance with the demand, with the quality, if possible, superior.

Among the revivals are natty house dresses for young wearers, made with a milkmaid skirt of blue and white or mauve and with white Garibaldi skirt-waist laid in pleats front and back, with deep collar and turn-back cuffs of dark blue or violet velvet. With this is worn a narrow lace scarf which goes around the neck underneath the velvet collar, and in front is drawn through a jeweled ring, after the fashion of a gentleman's scarf.

Received at the Dead-Letter Office

There are 4,000,000 dead letters received annually at the dead-letter office.

Three hundred thousand without stamps.

Fifty thousand partially addressed.

Six thousand no address.

One and a half millions of money orders and drafts of money value.

Forty-five thousand packages containing property.

Forty thousand dollars in money, nine-tenths of which is returned, the balance remaining in the treasury, subject to application for four years.

Fifteen thousand photographs.

One-quarter of a million European letters are returned unopened.

One-tenth of all letters received contain property.

Ten thousand applications for letters lost; the greater proportion found and delivered.

Chemistry and Agriculture.

The Association of Official Agricultural Chemists of the United States has been holding its annual meeting in Washington at the United States Department of Agriculture for the past three days. It has had under consideration the methods used in the analysis of commercial fertilizers, and has agreed upon those to be employed during the coming year. The scope of the association's labors has been much increased, so as to include the consideration of the analysis of soils, dairy products, cattle food and other agricultural products. The following officers have been elected: President, Dr. E. H. Jenkins, of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station; Secretary and Treasurer, Clifford Richardson, of the United States Department of Agriculture; and Professor M. A. Scovell, of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.

Stockings and Shoes.

Black silk stockings are very stylish with red shoes.

Colored bows to match the stockings are worn on slippers.

Laced boots with patent leather tops are still the stylish wear for cool weather.

Beads and bugles find a place on all manner of garments this season, beginning with bonnets and gloves and ending with shoes and stockings.

Black stockings are still the fashionable wear for children, and with bright red will continue to be throughout the season.

White Dresden chamois skin is used for ladies' driving gloves this season. They are whole wristed and are fastened with tiny silver bells attached to a cord run through eyelets.

That Interpreter.

Dunmore, on the left bank of the Little Roaring Brook bordered by the Romantic Bald Ridge Mountains is beyond dispute, beautiful place for habitation. It is too hot to indulge in out-of-door exercise. So I stay in the house finish up a lot of thinking which I have put off till the hot spell is over. The time may come when we will have to get married or work for a living. In view of the latter, I have been considering what profession or calling I had better to adopt, but really I do not think I would like to be a preacher; (just think of Sankey Talmage, and Moody), nor a lawyer, (Thou shalt not steal), nor a doctor, (Thou shalt not kill), and nor a politician, (Broad is the way that leadeth to destruction.) Well, let me see, I think I would rather be a reporter. Now wanting to be a reporter by inclination, what shall I say? No matter how strongly and bitterly be my denunciations, it is about that interpreter whose name I omit and who spoke not loud enough to be heard all over the court room, and who likewise disappointed those of five senses by not hearing the addresses and orations as well as the amendments. How blind were these managers of the convention of this fact, while, to the contrary, they expected it be a success in every sense of the word and also to be worth going, to the deaf as well our hearing brethren. Well, for instance, those present at the convention on Wednesday evening, the 1st ult., remember that President's biennial address, together with the oration, written by Prof. Elwell, were to be gone through with, also in addition with the addresses of those by invitation, and that they were expected to be delivered in a satisfactory form by the interpreter. Were the President's biennial addresses and the oration read loud enough for the hearing people out of the aisle of the court's sitting to hear? No, not a word nor a syllable could be understood except, oftentime, the tone of the speaker's voice. This is really disappointing to the friends of the deaf, who by scores came with their deaf friends to hear of what would go on at the convention. The mayor spoke his address of welcome in a straightforward and loud voice, and it went echoing and re-echoing through the auditorium to the satisfaction of the hearing people present, as well as did the prayer by the Reverend Green Ridge gentleman, but why not the biennial address and the oration, while they were fit to be read by the most learned men and women of the country, indorsed with their best wishes to the writers, Rev. Mr. Syle and Prof. Elwell. Too bad.

Furthermore, I know some of the deaf-mutes outside of Scranton will deny this fact, and, if so, I would like to see any one, either of them, and show them up to some of those who told me of these things, and then be satisfied that I speak the truth.

In the meantime, and in the name of the aforesaid Pennsylvania Deaf-Mute Association, I have the right, as a member, to say that in case the officers of this association should want the next coming convention, which takes place in Pittsburg in 1888, to be a success thoroughly, they shall then mind that their interpreter does what they expect him to do. I praise the convention held in Scranton a week ago as a financial success, but I do not admire its interpreter for disappointing our hearing friends. So I remain its friend and supporter.

WM. BURGE.

DUNMORE, PA.

FROM HARTFORD.

Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, the head of the deaf and dumb college at Washington, has been invited by the English Royal Commission to go to England at their expense, in order that he may give their members information regarding the education of the deaf and dumb. Dr. Gallaudet, though as yet a comparatively young man, is unquestionably at the head of this branch of industry. His father founded the famous deaf and dumb institution at this city, and the son has been connected with the one at Washington from its establishment. It is a handsome tribute that the English Board has paid him, and we hope that Dr. Gallaudet will accept the invitation.

A Hartford paper said last week that Mr. Henry A. Acheson, of Boston, Mass., the champion runner of the world, now holds the best record of 100, 150, 220 and 300 yards. He recently defeated some celebrated runners in this country. His record at 100 yards is nine and three-quarter seconds. He will attempt to lower the records this fall.

Beggar—Will you please give me a dime, sir? I'm deaf an' dumb.

Gentleman—Deaf and dumb?

Beggar—I mean I'm blind. It's my twin brother, who is deaf and dumb, sir. We look so much alike that I get mixed up myself sometimes. —*Harper's Bazar.*

Secretary Bayard employs a deaf and dumb barber. After this, let nobody assert that the Secretary of State does not possess the qualifications of a great statesman.—*Boston Transcript.*

Mr. Martin O'Brien, of this city, fell sick with the malaria fever last week, but is better at this time. His back bone and legs are so weak that he can hardly working in the Capitol Park.

A deaf man, named John Lee, of Bradley Street, was killed by the cars in Springfield, Mass, last Monday.

The Board of Street Commissioners of this city has received $166.50 and $47.36 from the Hartford School for the tax of the sewer.

A 3-year-old child, of the JOURNAL writer's Hartford deaf-mute friend, was left alone two weeks ago, and fell from a third story window to the first piazza. Within an hour or two, the child was apparently as well as ever.

Mrs. Salmon Crossett, a mute widow, of Hartford has returned from her summer vacation.

Mr. Fred. C. Rock and his wife (*nee* Miss Ward), of this city, witnessed many bicycle races in the Charter Oak Park, near Parkville, Conn., last Thursday afternoon.

It is said that Mr. Joseph D. Haggerty, of Berlin, Vt., will return to this city, and remain here for a long time.

PEN POINT.

HARTFORD, Sept. 13, '86.

MAINE.

Miss O. J. Robbins started for Bangor on foot from this place as four o'clock last Saturday afternoon, arriving in the city at nine o'clock in the evening of the same day. She staid over night at a friend's home, went to church, visited friends until three o'clock in the afternoon, when she left the city the same way she came, arriving home at nine o'clock in the evening. The distance is fourteen miles. Byron A. Brown wanted to accompany her, but could not leave his poor blind wife alone.

Miss Robbins and the writer had determined to attend the convention of the Deaf-Mute Mission, but were deterred from so doing.

Miss Sarah Buck, a mute aged about forty, liyes in Carmel. She cannot write on account of a deformed arm and hand, but can make herself understood by some of her folks by the sign-language.

BRYON A. BROWN.

SO. NEWBURGH, 9–6–86.

☞ Subscribe for the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 16, 1886.

E. A. HODGSON, Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, (published at 162d Street and Tenth Avenue) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

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THE very excellent paper, read by Mr. Allabough at the third Biennial Convention of the Pennsylvania Association of Deaf Mutes, which we print in full, will undoubtedly be praised and commended by the vast majority of deaf-mutes. The problem of educating the deaf and dumb so that their affliction will be less in the way of their individual progress after leaving the institutions, will never be solved until more attention is paid to their industrial education. There is a great deal of humbug at the present time in the methods of conducting the trades departments of the various schools. There is, and always has been, too much attention paid to the almighty dollar in connection with the work of the apprentices. A little less regard for the amount of production, and much more attention to the skillful instruction of the apprentices, would work a great change for good. As a tree is known by its fruit, so is an institution known by the quality of its graduates. If the deaf-mutes earn a reputation for skill and ability as workmen, if they keep abreast of and sometimes excel their hearing fellow workmen, the institutions which have educated them will reap the advantage. Having sown the good seed by thorough instruction, they will reap the harvest of credit and honor.

But in how many of the different institution workshops are the apprentices *taught* their trades, and in how many are they obliged to "*pick them up?*" If the testimony of the graduates of deaf-mute institutions is considered trustworthy, it would seem that the ratio of instances when they were instructed bears the same relation to the number of times that they were obliged to "pick up" their technical skill and knowledge, that the figure 1 does to the figure 20. Allowing for their own negligence and for their possible misunderstanding of how instruction in their trades should have been imparted, the most skeptical must be convinced that there is something radically wrong where there is so little praise and so much censure. That the authorities honestly believe they are doing all that can be done in the matter, we do not question. In fact, if we investigate the condition of each trade in all the Institutions, we will in almost every case find the "foreman" understands his trade and is a skilled workman. But is this all that is required to ensure the success of the pupil apprentices? Would it be sufficient evidence to say that a man is a good teacher, because he is a good scholar? Yet the one case is analogous to the other. In the classroom instructor, great stress is laid upon his adaptability to the teacher's vocation—his tact and ingenuity and keen insight into the peculiarities and varieties of mind and disposition to be found in a class of learners. Admitting that the awakening of the mind is the hardest and most intricate problem, we must also admit that technical instruction, which requires to a very considerable extent the exercise and education of both mind and hand, is a problem by no means simple. Take for instance, thirty boys of various degrees of natural ability, and place them in the work shop. Some of them will possess the energy and natural talent to enable them to make rapid progress, more of them will progress less rapidly, while most of them will make little or no progress whatever. The foreman ever mindful of his own interests, will encourage the first, tolerate the second, and pay hardly any attention to the third. There may be two reasons assigned for his peculiar attitude. First, he may have in mind the aggregate earnings of his shop, and may believe that his success as a foreman is greater or less according to the quantity of work produced. Thus the true interests of the pupils are subordinated to the fictitious interests of the foreman. Secondly, he may lack the ability to understand the minds of his charges. Very often the boy whom an undiscerning foreman sets down as stupid, may possess a latent talent that, if developed, would carry him far in advance of his seemingly more clever competitors. His case requires patience and tact and encouragement, and if his progress be slow it should not be designated as unsatisfactory. It is these slow but earnest learners who frequently carry off the honors. Rapidity of progress, while very pleasing to the teacher, is not always of the most lasting character. A boy who goes too fast, is more apt to acquire a superficial knowledge, than a boy who gets his information by degrees. If a trade instructor does not understand this, the pupils who are placed under him will suffer for it. What the Institution workshops require is not only masters of their trades, but men in full symapthy with the object of the trades department,—men of intelligence, who will labor with heart and mind to give every pupil who may come under their care as thorough a knowledge of the trade they represent as the pupil is capable of acquiring.

TO AID THE GALLAUDET MEMORIAL.

EDITOR:—It gives me great pleasure to inform the public through your paper that we, the deaf-mutes of Lowell have engaged Mechanic's Hall, one of the best halls in the city, for a ball to take place on the 10th of next December, in behalf of the Gallaudet Memorial Fund. The ball is to be arranged so that both the speaking and deaf-mute people can enjoy all the privileges equally. For full particulars, circulars will be sent to all parts of New England and neighboring states in a few weeks.

Hoping you all will come down and try our ball—on a different plan from the others that took place in this country—and that you will do "Honor to whom it is due," *i. e.*, Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet,

Yours truly,
GEORGE C. SAWYER,
General Manager.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

One of the most enjoyable and pleasant entertainments of the closing summer season was that of the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Davis, which took place in Brooklyn, August 28th. The rarity of the event and novelty of the affair, considering that so few have reached the proud distinction of having passed half a century of wedded bliss, was the occasion for much conjecture and pleasant anticipation among the numerous friends of the couple, who thronged the parlors at the residence of Mrs. L. C. Pettee, daughter of the venerable bride and groom, and it is needless to say were the recipients of a shower of congratulations, and many tokens of affection and friendship in the shape of many golden presents. The affair was all the more interesting on account of them being the first deaf-mute couple who were married in the sign language by the Rev. Thos H. Gallaudet, father of the present Dr. Gallaudet; before which time, all the deaf-mutes were married orally by ministers of various denominations, not without many obstacles and difficulties, hence the wisdom of Dr. Gallaudet's course in being ordained minister for that purpose. Judging by their youthful and serene looks they must have had a pleasant voyage through life, and could the venerable Doctor have seen the happy countenance of this venerable couple, it would be a source of pleasure to know he was the cause of it. The present Dr. Gallaudet was unavoidably absent, otherwise he would have been most happy to be numbered among the guests present, but the Rev. Chamberlain and wife ably represented him. They will hereafter live with their daughter in West Brattleboro, Vt., surrounded with all the beauties and charms of a well-stocked farm. The many deaf-mute friends of Mrs. Petee will remember her for her kindness toward them, and may heaven's choicest blessing follow her in her new home is the unanimous wish of them all. S.

THOUGHT AND SOUL.

A man without thought is without soul;
And he that is without soul or thought,
Is likened unto Earth without Heaven.
The soul inspires a man to THINK,
And thinking makes him *do*;
If he does as his soul dictates,
Thinks what he *does* and does what he *thinks*,
Then he follows Natures course,
Heaven is Earth's soul;
But Earth, like man
Does not as its soul, Heaven, dictates.
Therefore destruction and pestilence come.
God is the soul and spirit of Heaven;
It does as its soul an spirit whispers it to do;
And, therefore it is that Heaven is the *only place*
Where perfect peace and *happiness* prevail.
MIGNON.

KRAG'S NEST, Sept. 4, 1886.

RAILROAD RECORD FOR 1886.

VICTIM NO. 21.

A young deaf-mute girl, named Nettie Wilkinson, was run over and killed by the cars near Macon, Ga., yesterday.—*Herald, Sept.* 11.

ITEMIZER.

News From Every State in the Union.

FACTS RELATING TO DEAF-MUTES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The idea is to gather into this column items that relate to deaf-mutes personally, or to associations of deaf-mutes, or to institutions for the benefit of deaf-mutes. We hope our friends and readers will keep us supplied with items for this column. Mark items to be sent: *The Itemizer.*

Charles A. Webb, of Farmer City, Ill., visited the tomb of the late Vice-President, Thomas A. Hendricks.

Mr. George Buck, of Towanda, Pa., has returned, from a visit in Elmira, to the Pennsylvania Institution.

W. G. Shanks was the recipient of a call from A. L. Thomas, while the latter was in Albany during his vacation.

Messrs. Skidmore and Murray, on the closing of their vacation in Elmira, have returned to the Rochester School.

Last month, J. Berg, J. P. Schupp and another mute, had a pleasant trip to Muscatine, Ia., where they called on Mr. Beck.

A wedding between a semi-mute of Newburgh, N. Y., and a hearing gentleman of this city, will take place on Thanksgiving Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Skinner, of Elmira, are as happy as they can be over the birth of a daughter, weighing eight pounds.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. R. Cullingworth, of Philadelphia, have just returned from a week of rusticating in the vicinity of Dushore, Pa.

Mr. John Lackas, of Brooklyn, who managed the floor of the late brilliant picnic of St. Joseph's Union, has gone to Canada to work.

The Episcopal Mission to Deaf-mutes is holding sign services in twenty-five places in the Atlantic States.—*Mail and Express, Sept.* 11.

Mr. J. M. Smith, whose health has been considerably impaired, is sojourning among the mountains of Georgetown, Col., to recuperate.

It is announced by authority that Ira H. Derby, of South Weymouth, Mass., is to wed Miss Mary L. Bosworth, of Eastford, Conn., early this fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Meidke, of Moline, Ill., have an addition to their family in the shape of a girl baby, which arrived on the 17th of June last.

Homer J. Higby was prevented from attending the Scranton Convention by a rush business at the barrel factory in Olean, N. Y., where he is working.

David H. Tipton, of Daggett, Ind., had bad news on his return from the Reunion. His cousin was thrown from a wagon, and it is feared is fatally injured by the hoofs of the horses.

Mr. F. M. Eubanks, of Centralia, Ill., is a mute barber by occupation. He is meeting with good success, and drawing an unusually large crowd of friends on account of his excellent work.

The Brooklyn Society of Deaf-Mutes will have a Pound Social on the 13th of October at their rooms at Tuttle's Hall, 198 Grand St, Brooklyn, E. D. Each person admitted free who brings a package.

Deaf-Mutes, of Davenport, Ia, have been excited over the suicide of Mr. P. Giesse, a deaf man, eighty-three years of age. He hung himself in a barn five miles from Davenport, being tired of life.

Mr. Lee S. Calvin, of Centralia, Ill., an unmarried mute, who is is fifty-four years of age, is living with his brother. He is a gardener by occupation. He is the lucky man who owns two good houses.

Mr. Jesse H. Baker, of Manchester, N. H., was in Haverhill, Mass., on a few days' visit to Mr. Frank D. Williams. Both of the above named were in Lowell to see Mr. Sawyer and Mr. J. O'Neil, Sunday morning.

William Lawler, a railroad flagman in Lowell, Mass., sustained serious, but it is hoped not fatal, injuries in a successful effort to rescue a deaf and dumb child that had got upon the track.—*Gouverneur Herald-Times.*

A. Lincoln Thomas, the deaf-mute salesman, takes pleasure in announcing his return to Rogers, Peet & Co., Clothiers, 569-575 Broadway, New York City, after two weeks' vacation. The favor of a call is solicited.

Prof. George T. Dougherty and Miss Anna J. Wicktom, were married at Grafton, Neb., on September 1st. They will reside in St. Louis, where the groom is employed as an analytical chemist. The JOURNAL extends congratulations.

Julius Lang, a deaf-mute, took a header from his bicycle on North Common Street, about seven o'clock Sunday evening. He was bruised over the left eye, and wrenched his left arm at the elbow, and also his right wrist.—*Lynn Daily Bee, Sept.* 6, 1886.

Messrs. O'Neil, Ennis and Hayden, have been appointed a Committee of Arrangements to look after the coming ball of St. Joseph's Union of Brooklyn. They have decided not to take the Palace Rink for the price offered and for various other reasons.

Mr. Anthony Capelli, who resides in the vicinity of the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, N. J., made a grievous mistake in not attending the Newark Sunday School last Sunday. There was a certain little lady there, whose name begins with K, who was anxious about him, and who would like to see him next time the Sunday School meets.

Mr. Daniel Ward, of Newark, N. J., extends a cordial invitation to all mutes of New York and Brooklyn to attend the services in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Parochial School House, Central Ave., and Washington St., Sunday afternoon. September 26th, at 2:30. Take 2:10 train from Jersey City. Cathedral is only a few minutes' walk from Market Street Station. Young ladies are especially welcome.

A surprise party was given to Mr. George C. Sawyer in the Society rooms at Barrister's Hall, last Thursday evening. It was the occasion of his birthday. His deaf-mute friends presented him with a valuable gold ring as a slight token of their friendship. Various games were indulged in, and a collation was served after the presentation. He also received another nice present of an opera glass from a friend.

Mr. A. W. Tetter, a deaf and dumb gardener, of Davenport, Ia., is working with Mr. G. L. Willy in the saw mill at Rock Island.

The stage coach plying between Stamford and Hobart, N. Y., is, or recently was, driven by a man who never heard the songs of birds, or a rooster crow.

Edward Collins and John Lancier work in the barrel factory at Akron, N. Y. They are going to Batavia on the 18th, to see Forepaugh's Circus. They lately made a short business trip to Buffalo.

Mr. Robert N. Stevenson, of Philadelphia, formerly of Cleveland, O., is the happiest man in Philadelphia. He has just been made the recipient of a baby boy, weighing ten pounds at birth.

Miss Carrie B. Felver, of New York City, who is summering in the ancient and staid old town of Winsted, Conn., is expected to descend on Gotham shortly. It is said that several of the gay young men of that town look to her departure with remorse. She is a favorite even in a town which produces four girls for every boy.

George T. Dougherty, of St. Louis, who was married Wednesday last to Miss Annie Wicktom, of Grafton, Neb., one of the most charming young women in this state, is stopping at the Paxton with his bride, en route to St. Louis. The groom is a deaf mute, but is quite well situated, holding the resonsible position of head chemist of the St. Louis Sugar Refining Company, one of the three largest concerns of the kind in the country. He was formerly employed in the assay office of the Omaha Smelting and Refining company.—*Omaha Herald, Sep.* 3.

M. Letchworth, who was at Malone on Monday on the insane asylum business, is president of the State Board of Charities, and has given all his life to philanthropic work. While here he visited the deaf and dumb institute, and expressed himself greatly pleased with its condition and the system on which it is managed. He wrote upon the blackboard a complimentary approval of Supt. Rider's administration, and assured the directors that there would be no difficulty in securing an adequate appropriation by-and-by for the purchase of lands and the erection of buildings for the permanent accommodation of the school.—*Malone Palladium.*

Services for Deaf-Mutes.

The *New York Observer*, of September 9th, says:—"Sign services for deaf-mutes are now regularly held in twenty-five churches in this and other states by the Church Mission. For the maintenance of these services and the various other means for promoting the welfare of these unfortunates, the society appeals for contributions. Sunday, Sept. 12th, is set apart a special day for offerings. Mr. Wm. Jewett, of No. 107 Grand Street, is the Treasurer of the Mission.

Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Royal Commission on the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, now sitting in London, have expressed a wish, through the British Minister at Washington and the Department of State, to be favored with such information as to the system of education of the deaf and dumb, as practised in the United States of America, as could be laid before them by Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, the president of the National Deaf-Mute College at Washington, who is understood in England to be the highest authority on the subject in the United States. The Royal Commission also extend to Dr. Gallaudet an invitation to visit England at their expense, in order that he may in person answer the inquiries in regard to the education of the deaf and dumb that they desire to submit to him.—*New York Daily Tribune.*

Cured By The Earthquake.

A YOUNG LADY'S SPEECH FRIGHTENED BACK TO HER.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 7.—A strange incident of last week's earthquake shock is the recovery of the power of speech by Miss Mamie Martus, daughter of a retired officer of the regular army. At the close of the war her father was put in charge of Forts Pulaski and Jackson, below this city. While at the former fort the daughter, then a bright, intelligent child, had an attack of meningitis, which left her voiceless. The best medical skill was obtained, and the father took his afflicted child traveling, but nothing did her any good. She was dumb, but had all the other senses. During the excitement of the first earthquake shock last Tuesday night she in her fright attempted to call her brother. He was frightened himself when he heard her whisper his name. Since then she has gradually regained her voice, and now talks with perfect fluency. She says she was almost delirious with joy when she found that she could speak. Her voice was low and her throat sore for three days, and she had trouble in finding words to express her thoughts. It was much like learning a new tongue, except that she knew the words, but had forgotten how to pronounce them. City physicians are deeply interested in the case. The explanation is that the recovery was due to intense mental excitement.

SENT BACK TO ROCHESTER.

HISTORY OF AN UNFORTUNATE PAUPER MUTE FOUND IN ELMIRA.

Daniel McCabe, the deaf and dumb boy who was taken in at the Orphans' Home Thursday, has an unfortunate history. He is the son of a former prominent business man of Elmira, and now has several respected and prominent relatives living in this city. His father was possessed of a passionate fondness for the company of the fair sex, and was married to Lottie McCabe, a notorious character in police circles. Four children were born to this woman, all of whom, it is said, were mutes. The father soon succumbed to the effects of his dissipation, and after his death Daniel was placed in the Orphan's Home. From there he was transferred to the asylum for mutes at Rome and afterward to Rochester. He ran away from the Rochester institution last March, since which time it is supposed that he wandered about the country until he reached Elmira. He is now apparently about eight or nine years old, and judging from his appearance when he first presented himself at the Orphan's Home, he has experienced considerable hard usage during his wanderings. He was taken before Recorder White yesterday morning and was sent to the city hospital to be placed in charge of Overseer of the poor Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy telegraphed to the institution informing them of the presence of the boy in this city, and in reply received a telegram directing him to send Daniel on to Rochester. The boy was placed upon the Erie train last night and again started for the state home.—*Elmira Daily Advertiser.*

NOTICE.

On Sunday next, the Service for Deaf-Mutes will be held in the Church of the Holy Communion. Corner 6th Avenue and 20th Street, at 2:30 P.M., instead af 3:30.

TROY.

Clarence Boxley spent a nice vacation in Saratoga this week and returned home in improved health. He is cheerful as usual.

John L. Connor, Joseph Kinney and Charles Pechette, had a pleasant sail on the Hudson River the other evening.

The bible class is to be opened next week, and deaf-mutes are respectfully invited to deliver religious lectures or preach the gospel every Sunday afternoon.

Miss Annie Palmer, a bright deaf-mute, has been spending a most enjoyable vacation, and will return to the Fanwood School in fine spirits next Sunday.

A promising Fanwood Scholar has been transferred from the New York Institution to the Central New York Institution this fall, and had his papers signed by his supervisor of 9th ward.

Clarence Boxley, Charles Pechettee and Joseph Kinney play ball with their hearing friends on the mill ground at Green Island. Charles Pechettee met with an accident by having his lips struck with the ball the other day.

It cost Nicholas Zimmerman twenty dollars to join the carpenter union and he was given employment in John McBride's carpenter shop, and has a bright prospect of steady employment the year round.

Louis Aby, a former Fanwood pupil, often claims to have seen so many funerals and dead friends of his own. He is now employed as a helper to any one who is in need of help.

Mr. H. Burt and wife have returned home from a visit of seven weeks to Miss C. Bradford, in Crown Point, greatly improved in health. They report a most pleasant time and ride through portions of this state.

Charles Milliman, formerly of Hoosick Falls, has been feathering his nest this year by purchasing a nice house and farm. He is a skillful machinist, and was educated at the Fanwood School.

The writer was surprised on receiving a letter from the *Troy Telegram* to accept a position as a city paper reporter and correspondent, and was requested to assist the editor by sending announcements of coming events and events of interest.

Francis William Morrissey and Miss Rawley's parents were urged the other day by the writer to send them to the Fanwood School to be educated. They informed him that they would rather send them to the same, but did not want to run against the Catholic priest's wishes. They are to be sent to Fordham School.

H. Burt has wonderfully made a good stand and bench with one arm. They are on exhibition in Mrs. Susan Lyon's house.

The Secretary of the Troy Deaf-Mute Literary Society has received a letter from Rev. Mr. Koehler saying that he had not forgotten his visit to Troy, N. Y., last summer nor his pleasant meeting with some of our people. They will be pleased to have him repeat the visit and hold services when he has a chance.

The writer has recognized a mistaken paragraph in the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL of two weeks ago, contained in a letter signed by him which led him to think that the notice of a service to be held at St. Paul's Church, in this city (Troy, N. Y.,) without noticing the name of the disocese of Pennsylvania. It referred to Troy, Bradford Co., Pa.

The Troy Deaf-Mute Literary Society held its seventh annual Pic-nic at Albia Grove, which was declared to be a successful affair, and attended by thirty-one deaf-mutes and ten hearing and speaking friends. They were a well behaved people. The writer heartily congratulates these deaf-mutes for braving the cloudy weather in order that they might celebrate the birthday of Mr. Chas. A. Smith and the pic nic at Albia Grove. Samuel Kee, of Hoosick Falls, who was the intelligent ex-Secretary of the Troy Deaf-Mute Literary Society, was invited to make an address about Charley Smith's birthday. In two minutes, Mrs. John Becker carried her pretty baby to Albia Grove to celebrate the birthday of Mr. Chas. A. Smith. He received many presents from his friends.

Some deaf mutes have been discussing the earthquakes that are accounted for. They are of opinion that they are caused by sea serpents, which have been very numerous lately. He was been seen twice on the Hudson, near Rondout and once near Albany by several parties. A reptile that can be in so many places at one time is capable of producing all the mischief the earth has been subject to lately.

The writer always feels a deep interest in the weekly news, written by the brilliant Fanwood correspondent, but differs from him in opinion of those deaf-mutes who confess that life in school is short. He assures the Fanwood correspondent that they do not care to improve English language and have foolishly spent their time in school. They wish to leave it very early before completing fair education. They pay no attention to their teachers' heeds. After they graduate, they find serious mistakes and have written letters to Institution principals to allow them to spend more years in schooling till they are perfectly satisfied with fair education. They will find themselves able to converse with friends of their own. He has known deaf-mutes for twenty-five years.

James M. Witbeck went to French Point, on Lake George, yesterday, and had a splendid time. He will write something to interest the readers of the JOURNAL if he can.

SEC'Y TROY D. M. LITERARY SOCIETY.

Boston Notes.

News is pretty scarce just at present, but I guess I can gather a few little squibs for the JOURNAL.

Mr. A. W. Orcutt is still in the enjoyment of good health, which he attributes to the fresh open air of Beverly and Asbary Grove, where he visits oftener than any other resorts. He is laying up his earings, thinking of doubling himself, I suppose, but who the certain lady is, I am unable to find out so far.

Rah! Rah! Rah! for the victorious snowy yacht "Mayflower." Broad smile on the face of the writer, because he is proud of having worked on her last winter.

Mr. Ira Derby of South Weymouth will be wedded to Miss Bosworth on the last of this month. We all wish for their future success and happiness.

Mrs. Geo. A Holmes recently made a short enjoyable tour in New Hampshire, visiting her married sister and friends and returned to Cambridgeport where she now resides. Her health has much improved.

The deaf-mute population, of Everett, was recently increased by the arrivals of Charles Wood, of Boston, and Mr. Larabee, of Maine.

The "Mayflower" obtained employment on the training U. S. S. Wabash last Wednesday, since leaving the navy yard on account of exhaustion of appropriation, he has worked with his father in laying down and making moulds of several boats and yachts, also a journeyman in building the same, and has worked with his father this summer on repairs of schooners and yachts.

On Thursday evening of last week, Mrs. Bella Lockwood was at the most attractive sea shore, Point of Pines, with her bosom friend, Jennie, and enjoyed the sight of the great and thrilling display of the naval battle between the Merrimac and the Monitor, in fireworks. The next evening a number of her friends made a surprise call on Bella at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Wise, whose guest she was. After an hour's intercourse, a second surprise was given Bella when they presented her with small tokens of remembrance, which was received in a happy manner. The following Sunday, she was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Holmes with a grand dinner at their house. Last Monday afternoon, she was whirled to New York, via the Fall River Line, with a small kitten as companion.

The father of Mrs. W. Goldstein has sold his cottage at Quincy Beach, to a Dorchester, Mass., party. Mrs. Goldstein missed it very much, because from childhood she always occupied it in summer.

The intention of getting up a syndicate of 15 shareholders to build a new cat boat, 21 feet long and 9 feet wide, is one of the principal topics of conversation among the Boston mutes. If the enterprise be successful, the boat will at once be built by Mr. Frisbee and his father at home. They may have lots of fun in yachting along the North Shore or around the Boston harbor next summer. All inquiries can be addressed to E. W. Frisbee, Box 299, Everett, Mass, in regard to the proposed boat, in which any one should desire to take a share or more.

Mrs. Frisbee has been on a visit to her uncle and aunt, and relatives in Wenham, Mass., some miles from Beverly for a few days. She was pleased to hear that they sometimes gave money to the agents for the support of the Beverly School. She became acquainted with a young lady by the name of Lillian F. Sheldon, and was told that she had a sister, who was now teaching articulation at the Beverly School.

Almost all the mutes living in Cambridge, had the curiosity to inspect a curious creature of which Mrs. Powers was relieved, that had been bothering her for seven years. It resembled in one part a lizard, and in the other a bat.

THE MAY FLOWER.

Sept. 11, 1886.

Newark, N. J.

Last Sunday, September 12th, in Newark, N. J., St. Patrick's Cathedral School held its first assemblage of Catholic mutes, which had ever come together for the purpose of forming a Sunday School. There were between twenty-five and thirty present, when Mr Daniel Ward opened the proceedings by informing those present the purpose of the meeting, a call for which was published in the JOURNAL of the preceding week. He stated that the Sunday School could not be commenced on that day on account of the absence of a great many Catholic mutes, also the priest who had been selected to look after them was unable to be present. Remarks were also made on the advantage of all mutes working together for their natural good, and it was suggested, if circumstances warranted it, a Catholic mute society in Newark, which had been often suggested, might become a reality.

The mutes have a nice, well lighted room, in the basement of the school house connected with St. Patrick's Cathedral, Central Avenue and Washington Street, which is about ten minutes walk from the Market Street Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the walk, in itself, from any direction to the Cathedral, is a delightful one, leading as it does through the streets fringed with grand old trees, which just now are coming out in the latest fall styles.

Among those present from other places were Messrs. O'Neil, Patterson, and Donnelly, of Brooklyn, and Slatterly and Lloyd, of New York City. Also Messrs. J. Ward, Kenney, Stewart, Bagley, Bousfield, and the Misses Maggie, Sarah, and Lizzie Finn, Miss Blaurock, Miss Kenydon, Mrs. Kensey, and others, all of whom after the exercises were over accepted Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Ward's invitation to visit their house on New Street, where an enjoyable time was passed.

The Sunday service in Newark seems to have come to stay. Mr. Ward has labored long and hard to bring about the result, and it is the intention shortly to secure better quarters in Orange. For the present, services will be continued in St. Patrick's. The next meeting will be held at the same place, on Sunday, September 26th, when it is earnestly hoped that all Catholic mutes of Newark, as well as of more distant points, will attend and give the good work a start.

The priest, who has been selected to look after the mutes, is said to be a young man, and grasps the sign language with a firm and willing determination to master it.

Rev. Mr. Colt held services the same day in Trinity Chapel. About ten mutes received holy communion.

Mr. James Ward's day school for mutes opened last Monday with three pupils. Two of whom are pay pupils, one being taught free.

X.

Riegelsville, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Heller, Robert Heller, his sister Sallie, Frank T. Penrose and Cory Delory went to Coney Island with the speaking people last Saturday.

Henry Heller and his wife and daughter expect to go to see the Fair in Philadelphia next Thursday.

Joseph H. Penrose, Edwin D. Heller, his brothers Robert and Henry and his wife and their daughter, went to Philadelphia to see Zoological Park yesterday.

Frank T. Penrose would like to hear from George Perkins, or send his address through the JOURNAL.

Frank T. Penrose will go to Virginia with his speaking brother, E. B. Penrose in a few weeks.

Mrs. E. D. Heller has a new French spaniel dog.

HORNET STING.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

BY order of the German Admiralty, Krupp is employing an expert instantaneous photographer to record the flight of projectiles, record of carriages, penetration of armor plates, etc.

JAMES G. BLAINE, JR., youngest son of ex-Senator James G. Blaine, was married in the rectory of St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church in this city last Monday afternoon to Miss Marie Nevins, daughter of Col. Richard Nevins, of Columbus, O.

AT Summer Hill, eighty-eight miles from Pittsburgh on the Pennsylvania Railroad, an iron bridge weighing 190 tons was moved thirty-two feet in forty-eight minutes to permit the erection of a stone arch bridge. A similar substitution will be made in the case of all the iron bridges on this road, in order that heavier engines can be used with safety.

FOUR more of the twelve fishermen from the American schooner *Meteor* have been picked up and taken to St. Pierre Miquelon. Their names are James Barron, James Reilly, James Barrigan, and Michael Canfield. They were fallen in with by a French schooner sixty miles off Cape Race after drifting helplessly for over three days. They were in a terribly exhausted condition, but are almost fully recovered.

GEORGE POWERS, a telegraph operator and agent of the Vandalia Road, stationed at a lonely spot about a mile from Marshall, Ill., was assassinated early Sunday morning by some one who fired at him through a window as he was writing. The murderer robbed his victim of a watch and about $15 in money. There is no clue to the whereabouts of the assassin. Bloodhounds have been sent for.

AN epidemic prevails among the inhabitants of Avena, Iowa County, Wis., which has resulted fatally in many cases. The disease is of the nature of dysentery, ending, in the case of children, in spinal meningitis and death. Thus far it has been confined to the limits of the village and has necessitated the closing of the schools and the abandonment of all public meetings. The disease is similar to that which prevailed with such terribly fatal effect in Galena, Ill., a few years ago, and at Spring Green, Wis., in 1884. Much alarm is felt.

THE most virulent epidemic of hog cholera which ever visited the southwest part of Champaign County, Ill., is now raging along the Kaskaskia or Okaw River, and is chiefly confined to Sadorus township. The disease first appeared several days ago and has rapidly destroyed some of the finest herds of swine in this part of Illinois. The disease is still working up the west bank of the Okaw, and spreading through the country. It is so fatal in its character that scarcely any of the afflicted animals recover, and very few in any infected herd escape an attack. The loss so far entailed upon the farmers in the region mentioned is not less from $12,000, and from present indications will exceed $25,000 within a short time. There is no known cause for this terrible visitation unless it be the unprecedented drought which has prevailed during the past three months.

GEORGE W. ALTER, who was the confidential clerk of Alderman Henry W. Jaehne, now in Sing Sing, and who nominally purchased the latter's jewelry store in Broome Street, is now in custody at Police Headquarters. After his indictment for perjury before the Broadway Railroad Committee he fled to Canada, where he lived on funds supplied by Jaehne until the Alderman's conviction. Alter's money gave out, and he returned to New York early last month, since when he has lived at his mother's house in Greenwich Street. He was arrested on Thursday last, and has made a confession, in which he admits that Jaehne was a receiver of stolen goods and that money used to bribe the Aldermen was deposited in Jaehne's safe. He also says that he and Jaehne took a lot of things out of the safe after the latter's indictment, and that he, at Jaehne's request, threw overboard from a Christopher Street ferry-boat, at night, a package of stolen silver and other articles which were likely to be identified.

NEW YORK.

Mayflower- -Galatea

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Here and Roundabout.

(From our New York Correspondent.)

The Mayflower of 1620 was a cumbersome vessel of perhaps 200 tons, which landed at Plymouth Rock a host of people known as the Pilgrim Fathers, who had left their native country to seek other shores where they would be unmolested in following the dictates of their minds. She was as slow in sailing as she was ungainly in build, but as this may be, she fulfilled her mission, and no doubt it is to the credit of her crew that we are able to boast of another Mayflower, and to whom the members of the New York Yacht Club owe their fame for advocating intemperance, in refusing "to give up the cup."

The Mayflower of 1886, is a sloop which for build, grace, speed and sailing qualities, can only be credited to a Yankee, and as she and her owner hail from Boston, she may be styled a downright Yankee, such a Yankee, in fact, as John Bull, with all his brag, failed to beat in the race with his most formidable antagonist, the British cutter Galatea.

It was in the race for the International Cup, which has been competed for, and was first won by the "America" in 1851, and since then retained by our country, although sailed for half a dozen times.

On the Galatea's arrival, those well posted in yachting matters were of the opinion that we would have to put up our best racer, and for this purpose there were several trial races between our crack yachts, the Puritan, Priscilla, Atlantic and Mayflower. In two out of these the latter showed herself superior, and it was finally decided she was the one to enter the contest to retain the cup.

It had been said of the British cutter that she was at her best in a rough sea, and in the first day's contest, there was not much surprise expressed at the Mayflower coming in a winner, as she had been favored with a calm sea and a light breeze.

The second day's contest could not be definitely decided, there being a steady rain and a heavy fog all the day, which made it impossible to tell what yacht had the advantage, though it was generally conceded that the Mayflower was the better boat. On both occasions an army of boats of all descriptions followed the racers, and in a few instances did much in the way of impeding their sailing, but it was the last race, that which took place on Saturday, that the English cutter was favored in every respect, and still beaten, or as you will see, literally ran away from. The song of about a dozen of New Yorkers seated on the paddle-wheel box of the monster Grand Republic, expressing the situation as she passed the Narrows and made her way up the Bay, better than we can:

"Where is the Mayflower?
Here in the Bay!
Where is the Galatea?
Far, far away."

Altogether it was a splendid race. Such as yachtsmen delight in, and ladies go in ecstasy over. The sky was blue and cloudless, the sea was turbulent enough to make those who were out for the first time wish they were home or on dry land. The wind was strong and steady, and the number of other craft which had come out to see the race, were not of a sufficient number to interfere with the sailing of the competitors. The scene was a splendid one, with the large number of white-winged racers, tugs and steamers, all gayly decked with flags, on which were large parties of ladies, whose pretty costumes added much to the effect. The Long Island, Staten Island and Jersey shores were lined with spectators at the most convenient places from which the race could be seen, and the cheers, shrieks of steam whistles, fog-horns and other instruments, made one on a yacht in the midst of all, think he was in a veritable pandemonium.

A few days previous to the race, some of the English papers boasted of what the Galatea could no in a heavy sea, and with a favorable wind, and it must be "gall" to them now to gulp down the fact that our Yankee sloop, Mayflower, beat their cutter under these conditions by almost half an hour.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

The first regular meeting of the Catholic Literary and Benevolent Union was held Thursday, September 9th, and there were present twenty-two of the twenty-five members. The regular business of the meeting was gone through with dispatch, after which the installation of officers took place. Appropriate remarks were made by the retiring and new officers, and the new President, Mr. James Russell, on assuming his duties, assured all that he would do his best to further the interests of the Union; hoped to have the hearty support of his colleagues in office and the members too, remarking it was not his intention to follow the "Boodle" operations of "O'Brien & Co.," and trusted to see the Union on a firmer basis during the coming year than it has ever been before. It is not known definitely if a Pantomime will be given in connection with the Union's Sixth Annual Reception. The latter is assured of, however, and all may expect it will equal, if not eclipse all the Union's former efforts, which have always been the leading events of the season.

The Sunday instruction class held in St. Francis Xavier's College Hall Sunday last, was largely attended, Father Freeman being present and addressing the audience. He expressed a wish that all Catholic mutes would attend the Sunday instruction meetings. That it was his earnest desire to have them do so, and hoped all present would induce all Catholic mutes to attend regularly. There will be regular services held hereafter, and all mutes whose parents are Catholics are specially requested to attend. Those that desire to, will receive special instruction, and it is hoped Father Freeman will be given more encouragement henceforward than he has during the past year.

The Gallaudet Club's first regular which was billed for Saturday last, did not come off, as we are informed by "Snooks," for the reason there was not a quorum present. This appears to be all due to the attractiveness of Long Branch and other resorts, but Monday eve will doubtless bring together a full attendance. Through the past week the Club rooms have been occupied by at least six members evey night, which bodes good for the coming winter's meetings, and since we saw "Snooks" we learn there are four new names to be presented for membership in the near future.

The members of that Coaching Club, which made such a noise on their annual drive on the 5th of July, are apparently letting matters "go-as-they-please." The last heard of one of the members was that he was "knocked out" quicker than it takes to put it down in ink, by a "bruiser" whose name often figures among the baggage and freight smashers of the North River Steamboat Companies. The latter may be congratulated by a few, but all we have to say is that he ought to be ashamed of himself for doing what he did, still it may be to his credit that he was always known as a "bully," and if it happens again, we will not refrain from giving his name.

HERE AND ROUNDABOUT.

The western atmosphere seems to have a depressing effect on New Yorkers, if we are to consider how our New-York ball tossers "went into camp" under the heavy batting of Detroit and Chicago. It seems strange that on reaching home, they pick up with wonderful celerity, as is shown by the hit made by Roger Connor on the Polo Grounds Saturday. He knocked the ball a distance of four hundred and fifty feet, which has probably not been equalled by any of the western heavy batters. Although they lose first place, they won't lose third.

The labor parade held last Monday was participated in by near a dozen of our mutes. Messrs. Temple, Campbell and Lloyd represented Typographical Union No. 6. Messrs. Hanneman, Reilly, Morris and Minnehan, the Shoemakers' Union, Mr. Hutton, the Stonecutter's and others whose names we have missed.

President Thomas F. Fox of the Gallaudet Club returned from a two months' vacation last week, and if appearances are not deceitful, the country agrees with him more than the city does.

A. L. Thomas, of Rogers, Peet & Co., spent a week between his home in Catskill, Lake George, Albany and some other place. His expense about compensated for what he gained in avoirdupois, and he is again behind the counter for another year.

Artist Ballin, while studying the heavens, with a view of modelling his studio on a like scale, through a skylight which covers the top of this room, lost his balance while on the ladder, and came near losing his left ear in the operation.

Johnny Russell, who, while at home, though a smart little fellow and all the world to his "Dad," Alderman Russell, is yet inclined to be somewhat wild, as boys will be, now finds himself under the care of the Jesuit fathers at St. John's College, and will remain there until he has obtained the degree of LL.D. We surmise great things from Johnny.

Uncle James O'Neil, of Brooklyn, is cast in heroic mould and should have lived in the days when Brutus said to Cassius, "Dar'st thou, Cassius, leap with me into this angry flood and swim to yonder point." Uncle Jimmy's heroism reached high water mark on Saturday, when he challenged an effeminate New Yorker to jump from the East River Bridge. Jimmy does not want to jump for money, as he has plenty, but wants a little glory and a full-length portrait in the New York *World*, *a la* Tresch process. As the New Yorker declines to jump, all bets are off, and Uncle Jimmy's jump is indefinitely postponed.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Haight, who have been spending the summer at Bar Harbor, Me., were in the city last week. They stopped on the way at Concord, N. H., where their son attends St. Paul's School. On Tuesday they returned to Bar Harbor, where they will remain until the latter part of October.

A new society, as yet unknown to any one, interested seems to have sprung up in Brooklyn, if the looks of Saengerbund Hall prove anything. Not long since a party, whom the proprietor says were mutes, engaged the hall for the purpose of a ball in name of the St. Benedict Society, paid a deposit, and the chairman signed himself as George O'Brien. We predict they will meet with great success, but the question is, Who are they, and who is George O'Brien?

The 220 yards run at the Printers' Benevolent Association's Picnic, September 25th, has among its entries one of our fleet-footed mutes, and there is every likelihood of him carrying off the medal.

Little Johnny Kinney, who has just hopped out of petticoats, left lost Monday for the Institution in Westchester, where he is to learn his "A B C's," although he can already spell "Cat, which is due to the teaching of his amiable little sister Mamie.

Several of our mutes attended the meeting in Newark Sunday last, and report affairs as highly favorable.

MONTAGUE TIGG.

KEYSTONE STATE NEWS.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—I send you some news concerning the deaf-mute picnic recently held here, and for which I trust you will insert in your valuable paper. There were about twenty deaf-mutes with their families and friends to the total number of about sixty persons at Union Park, near this city, and the place where they enjoyed all the long day hugely, particularly the fair sex's company, as undoubtedly Wm. Sport must be noted for having very many female beauties.

Among those present were Rev. Mr. Koehler, of Scranton, Pa., a young promising deaf-mute clergyman, Messrs. John Dougherty, of Watkins, N. Y., Lee W. Bailey, of Wellsboro, Pa., J. N. Epler, of Collomsville, Pa., C. W. Longenberger, B. Smith, S. Fahnestock and brother Augustus, of Muncy, Pa., W. W. Swartz, E. H. Clapp, and Peter Leonard, of this city, and several deaf-mute ladies named Misses K. Epler, of Collomsville, Pa., Mamie Fahnestock, of Muncy, Pa., M. McDermott, K. Conrad, D. Heim, of this city, C. Scouten, of DuBoistown, Pa. They all pronunced the picnic the best they ever had enjoyed, and spoke highly of the good and wise management, all due credit to W. W. Swartz and his assistants! After the nightfall, they in a body proceeded to Mr. Swartz's house, where he received them cordially. They enjoyed some amusements, such as "Dumb band," "Forfeits," "Cold Water Society," etc., until very late in the night, and some of them, living at a distance, had to sleep over night there. "Cold Water Society" was one of the funniest and most laughable things they had ever played. Mr. Swartz is a big hearted and whole souled gentleman, and did his best to give them a grand time. Being satisfied with the success of the picnic, the committee who managed the picnic, all resolved to meet again and consider about accepting a deaf-mute gentleman's (who does not wish his name known) offer to have all the mutes ride over the Fall Brook R. R. free of charge next year, if he can get the permission from the company, and stop at his father's large cottage, which will accommodate about thirty persons, to stay two days or so, somewhere up the beautiful mountain by the famous Pine Creek near Antrim, the mining town in Tioga County, Pa.

ITEMS.

After our arrival there in the morning, we thought it would rain; but, oh! a gala day came, and the sun emitted smiling rays of light through the woods upon the happy company.

The Committee of Arrangements, included the following names, W. W. Swartz, Chairman; J. N. Epler and W. C. Longenberger. The former was kept busy as a bee from dawn till midnight. Amusements of all kinds were indulged in at Union Park, and everybody seemed happy.

Mr. Lee W. Bailey was the first visitor to our city, and merrily made every silent picnicker become his new acquaintance. He is ever welcome at this place.

Miss M. C. Hampton (speaking), a niece of "Bob," was at the third annual deaf-mute picnic.

Miss M. McDermott came late,—but "late better never."

Miss K. Conrad, wearing her specs, went delightfully along with the company.

Miss C. Scouten, who lives at a distance of three miles, took a long but pleasant walk to Union Park. A gallant girl.

Mr. P. Leonard came late, being a dude, yet neither smoking a cigar nor carrying a dandy cane.

Mr. C. B. Fisher, a rich semi-mute, missed very much our mute pic-nic this year.

Rev. Mr. Koehler delivered an interesting sermon to the deaf-mutes and their speaking families on the next day (Sunday), after the pic-nic day. There were about fourteen mutes attending his services.

Messrs. Bailey, Dougherty, Smith, Fahnestock and his brother, were guests at the boarding house of the sister of Mr. Swartz for two days.

Messrs. Dougherty, Longenberger and Clapp, were not accompanied by each sorrowful wife to the place where the mutes held the pic-nic.

In the afternoon there came up a fearless policeman, wearing his blue clothes, cap and a walnut club, but did not approach to do any harm. He has a mute son, who is schooled at the Pennsylvania Deaf-Mute Institution in Philadelphia. He lives in the Lumber City.

CINCINNATI.

The Usual Wedding.

AN UNUSUAL DEBATOR.

(From our Cincinnati Correspondent.)

If so be it that there are persons who honor my letters by reading them, they will have noticed that almost every one chronicles a marriage among our mute community. The latest is that of Eddie Herr to Miss Viola Coleman which came off since my last, and was quite a surprise to every one. The happy couple are living on Eighth Street. The bride is a hearimg lady and is a cousin of Miss Nora McDonald, of Price Hill. By the way, Miss McDonald herself, it is reported on good authority, will follow suit this month, then will our two cigar men, now partners in business, be cousins also.

It is possible I am wrong, yet it seems the boys were talking not very long ago of Job. Turner's description of the methods of teaching deaf-mutes in Cuba, while your Fanwood correspondent was saying there was no school for them on the island.

No one wants to show ye highly respected editor how to run his paper, but may be it won't be out of the way to remark that no written description of persons or things that has lately appeared in the JOURNAL was so well appreciated as the illustrations, and more especially the photographs, of a recent picnic and the officers thereof. One likes to see the faces of the people about whom one reads, and to know how they look.

"Aquila's" remarks on the prominence of printers in the management of entertainments, etc., calls to mind that a similar state of things exist here At our recent picnic, for instance, the chairman was a full fledged compositor and his most efficient assistants had worked at the trade. And the Isness of the Thus is not hard to find.

Chas. Thomas has closed his cigar store and moved his stock temporarily to Herr's stand. Too much landlady was the cause, besides, the location was not very good.

Chas. Champlin has again been sent to Longview Insane Asylum.

Joe. Kelly made a very grave mistake at the last meeting of the society, thereby cutting off a source of considerable revenue to the Only Greatest. Ben Oppenheimer was appointed to take part in a debate on the highly intellectual question, proposed by himself, of "Granite *vs.* Asphalt," and moved that all non-members, who have been heretofore welcome to the meetings, be charged an admission fee, whereupon "Boss" Kelly, knowing that said motion was a blow at the freedom of the press, as embodied in his dearly beloved friend, "Free Lance," took the floor and denounced Ben for proposing such an "insult," and in such strong terms as to bring down the house, especially as all remembered that Ben is the fellow who created such a disgraceful row at Prof. Patterson's lecture. But Mr. Kelly made a grave mistake, for your correspondent for one would be perfectly willing to pay a dollar to see Ben "debate," for his method is strictly original and unlike anything on earth. I have seen a severe case of delirium tremens, but that was a state of calm repose compared to Benny Oppenheimer, when he gets excited.

Mr. Rembeck just dropped in to see me, and tells me that Mr. S. M. Freeman and wife, who have been visiting their Ohio friends during the summer, returned to Georgia on the 5th.

Mr. Jos. H. Vance tells me he has purchased a lot, 25x262 feet, on Mt. Echo, Price Hill, and the foundation is being laid for a new house. Joe will be the first mute in this section to own the house he lives in.

Ed. Holycross, of Columbus, is in town looking up the chances of getting cases. He says the Union is no good for a mute.

Benny Stemmerding has left the friend of his bosom, Grandpa Oppenheimer, to mourn forlorn, and betaken himself to Chillicothe. Kid Lowther went with him.

FREE LANCE.

Rockford, Ills.

A domestic named Jane Myers, of Rockford, in the employ of W. Jilson, at 408 North Avon Street, was kicked in the face by a young horse, in the morning, breaking her jaws on both sides, and otherwise injuring her face. She was assisting a lady visitor in putting the horse in the stable, and unwittingly got too close to the fractious beast with the above result. The woman is a deaf-mute, unusually active and quite familiar with the horse, and it was owing to her generous kindness in helping another, weaker than herself, that she was hurt. Dr. McAffee attended her and was quite fearful that her wounds would prove fatal, but she is a trifle better this morning.—*Daily Gazette.*

Mrs. Wm. A. Winslow intends going to Chicago, where she will remain a week, and during that time she will take in the Exposition.

Dexter Garrette, a deaf-mute young man, and who heretofore used to work on a farm with his father, is going to try his hands at the last. He has an eye on the Rockford shoe factory.

Our generous Mr. Garrette delighted us with the information that he would drive Mr. and Mrs. Winslow and a few other mutes, including ourselves, too, to the country Sunday.

Mr. Walker, of Dakota, Ills., took a run down to the Rockford fair and returned home chock full of patent incubator and plough circulars. He is an intelligent and prosperous farmer, and owns a nice house and farm.

9-4-'86. W. A. W.

Death of Mrs. Belle McKim Englehardt.

Mrs. Belle McKim Englehardt died at 8:45 o'clock last evening, at the residence of Mr. Robert McKim, her father, where she and her husband made their home. She had been sick but a few days, but during these days of sickness her sufferings had been most intense. The deceased was born in Madison, being 38 years of age at the time of her death. Being a mute from childhood, many of the pleasures of this life were shut out from her. But she was of an exceedingly happy disposition, and seemed to enjoy life, making those with whom she associated better and happier. Her parents have ever been careful and thoughtful to supply all her wants and gave her every opportunity for self-improvement that the country affords. She graduated from our State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb twelve years ago. She was married to Philip Englehardt October 23d, 1884. She was a member of Trinity Church, to which she was much devoted. Belle is the fifth child that Mr. and Mrs. McKim, all grown but one, have been called upon to lay away in Springdale Cemetery. The bereaved parents and husband have the sympathy of the community.—*Madison, Ind., Herald, Sept.* 6.

The funeral of the late Mrs. P. S. Engelhardt was largely attended September 6th, at 3 o'clock P.M. Owing to her affliction in life and the distressing illness resulting in death, it was one of the saddest funerals ever witnessed in the city. Nothwithstanding the kind feeling is appreciated, the profuse expressions of condolence, of the many sympathizing friends for the bereaved family, fail to convey consolation at a time like this.

The deceased was born in Madison, Ind., February 21st, 1847, and at the age of ten years, entered the Institution for the Deaf at Indianapolis, where she acquitted herself with credit, and at the close of the ten years' course, graduated with honors, and an unblemished record. While at school, she with her classmates united with the Episcopal Church, that service being so well adapted to her condition. After leaving the school, most of her friends being Methodists, she felt more at home among them, and changed her membership to Trinity M. E. Church, of Madison, that being the church of her family.

In October, 1884, she was united in marriage to Philip S. Engelhardt, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. She was a devoted, loving wife (the union being a very happy one), a dutiful daughter, a kind sister, an affectionate friend, and, best of all, an exemplary Christian. When she came to cross the dark river, she had no preparations to make, was ready and willing to go, and had no fears of the beyond. She passed cheerfully and peacefully away, and is at rest with her God.

The floral offerings were very elaborate and of unusual elegance The services were conducted by Rev. M. L. Wells, assisted by Prof. J. H. Martin with appropriate music by the choir of Trinity M. E. Church. The immediate friends from a distance present, were Prof. S. J. Vail and family, from Indianapolis, Mr. Robert McKim, from Kansas, Mrs. Chas. Esau and Mr. Wm. Engelhardt, from Milwaukee, Mr. John Dehner and Miss. Carrie Dehner, of Cincinnati.

The pall-bearers were Thos. Pogue, Charles McLeland, Wm. Page, S. E. Leland, Robert Graham, Green Johnson, Chas. Sappington and John Johnson.

Metamora, Ind.

DEAR JOURNAL:—I have just laid the JOURNAL aside after reading the lengthy account of the reunion at Indianapolis. I knew it would be a success. It was my dearest wish to attend, but business prevented me from doing so. I noticed that in speaking of the deaf, they did not say deaf and dumb as usual. I am awful glad they left the word dumb out, it does not sound well. I never tell any one I am deaf. I merely say I do not possess the faculty of hearing, so please repeat what you said in writing.

A friend informed me that the Editor of the JOURNAL was at the reunion. A good sign that he takes great interest in the progress of the mutes.

Mr. and Mrs. Kingsbury, of Indianapolis, are here visiting the latter's relatives, three of her sisters live here. Her father died a short time ago, and I understand they are going to Brookville, the country seat, to-morrow. I think they are going to divide her father's land and other property. I had a two hours' chat with them this morning, at her brother's residence. They talked about the reunion like young folks. Mr. Kingsbury related how a man asked him if he knew him. He replied, No. He then told him his name, and then they both recollected each other and engaged in pump-handling, as if a house was on fire. Mr. Kingsbury is thinking of going to Charleston, S. C. He is a skilful carpenter, and says there is lots of work there. I asked him if he was not afraid of the earthquake, and he said, No. They called on me this afternoon, and we had a fine time.

HIAWATHA.

Sept. 5, 1886.

LOWELL, MASS.

We were disappointed to find none of "Hubbie's" writings published in the JOURNAL for the last two weeks, as he sent a full account of the Lowell Pic-nic, at the Willow Dale, on the 24th ultimo. It probably never reached the editor. Anyhow, we give another account.

Owing to the lack of notice, due to the fact of the Portland Convention, the pic nic was attended by only thirty deaf-mutes, but so far as they judged from the past pic-nics, they said this one was the best they ever had. Boating, bowling, ball playing and other sports were all engaged in most of the time, and at dinner time, through the efforts of Miss Clara Wright, a sum of money was collected toward the purchase of fish chowder at a "wholesale" price, and after succeeding, the chowder and all the delicacies of our baskets were spreaded all over the table in a small hut, formerly a sail-boat, where we all sat and enjoyed our hearty meal, and at supper time the remnants of our grub were again spreaded out with an additional ice-cream, which was bought by subscription. We arrived home safely at a late hour, after a long ride over rough roads, but we made lots of fun by making mischief with the ladies.

Among the pic-nickers from outside were Misses Flagg, of Boston, Scoles and her sister, Mrs. Larabee, of Wakefield, Kate Miller, of Sanford, Conn., and Sophia Swett, of N. H. No doubt, had the first account, which was full, been published, a great many mutes would have regretted that they had not come to our pic-nic, but let us hope they will come to our next.

Mr. J. B. Lucey has paid a flying visit to his friends in the city several times in the last two weeks.

Among the latest visitors were Messrs. Williams, of Haverhill, Baker, of Manchester, N. H., and G. E. Tripp, of Maynard.

Mr. and Mrs Pierce have been added to our population, as they came from Malone, N. Y., to live here. Both obtained employment shortly after their arrival.

Mrs. Wright and her daughter, Clara, went on an excursion to Newport, R. I., last Thursday.

Miss Nellie Lafferty is going to spend her vacation next week at Mrs. Converse's, in Winchendon.

Miss Martha E. French has succeeded in getting rid of her employment for two weeks, and will use up most of her time on the mountains in New Hampshire.

Mr. M. J. O'Neil spoke of going to New York in the winter, or when a ball for the deaf-mutes takes place in that city.

So intends "Hubbie," and not so soon, but when the night work at his mill is over.

HUBBIE.

Sept. 12, '86.

CONNECTICUT.

The "greatest day of all the year" for Waterbury's fire laddies, the second Thursday in September, has come and gone again, and "firemen's parade day" of the Waterbury fire department passes into history as one of the most notable and successful since the inception of that organization. Our eyes caught a mute fellow hauling the rope of a hose engine. It was Mr. Charles Saxe, and his better half was out on the green watching his movements. Among the visitors were Miss M. Deerham, of Waterbury; Miss Seaman and her father, M. W. Seaman, of Bridgeport; Mr. Wm. Cook, of New Britain; Mr. R. D. Livingstone, Mr. and Mrs. Hine, of Waterbury, and others.

Mr. Seaman, of Bridgeport, being much worn out and recently sick with malarial fever, has made up his mind to tear himself away from his happy home for a week to benefit his health. He went to Torrington, Thomastown, Waterbury, Ansonia, and Seymour. He visited his brother-in-law at the latter place, and then returned home three pounds heavier.

Mr. William McCann, of Seymour, a fine looking and well educated fellow, made a visit to his friends in Waterbury last week.

Mr. Herman Erbe, of Southington, has just gone away to brace up in New Haven and Bridgeport for a week. We sincerely hope that it will do him good.

Mr. Frank Senior, of New York, made a recent visit to his friends in Waterbury.

Mr. Hines, the veteran "King of Cobblers" in Waterbury, employs a mute named Mr. Flanagan, a graduate of the New York Institution.

Mr. Charles Saxe mourns the loss of his aged mother in Waterbury.

"Nemo" would be delighted to visit Ocean Grove this month, as his friend "Hypo" anticipates his call, but business prevents him.

Mr. Le Roy B. Denning, being accosted by the JOURNAL representative, in New Britain, a few days since, gave full details about his tramping visits in several towns last July. He could swear that he did walk seventy-eight miles in three days, besides calling on his friends. After his return to New Britain, he did not feel tired. We have some inclination to believe that he could beat Rowell, Dan O'Leary or Weston. He is another "leather man."

Miss Kate Blauvelt, of Nyack, N. Y., formerly a popular teacher of the Hartford School, summered a short time in Longmeadow, Mass., with her friends, and returned home.

NEMO.

Sept. 12.

FANWOOD.

Visited by a Cyclone.

VACANCIES FILLED.

(From our Fanwood Correspondent.)

The heaviest rain storm that we have experienced for many years visited us about supper time last Sunday. It was accompanied by thunder, lightning and a very strong wind. In the courtyard of the boys' side a piece of ground about fifteen feet in circumference and eight feet deep caved in, caused by the bursting of the main sewer. Supt. Brainerd had it repaired at once, having chlorate of lime sprinkled on the earth thrown out while excavating, so as to prevent any possible evil effect. Following the rain, the sky became of a yellowish hue, producing a strange effect on the eyesight. The next morning the papers said it was a little cyclone, and the greatest damage done was in Manhattanville and in the vicinity of Grant's tomb, where a blacksmith shop was lifted off its foundation, and hurled against a dwelling doing great damage, houses were left roofless, telegraph poles and fences blown over. The place where it occurred is only a couple of miles South of the Institution.

Richard Clinton, the blind, deaf and dumb boy, was not idle this summer. Caneing, in which he was instructed here by Mr. Intemann, was the means of bringing him a good many orders as well as dollars, and he takes great pleasure in recounting what he has done.

Patrick Gately, of base ball fame, is among the late arrivals. He twirled the sphere most all summer for the Windsor B. B. C., which is composed mostly of pupils here, until the club disbanded. Of eleven games played, the mutes only lost three, which speaks well for them, and now that they have returned after a couple of months' practice, we shall expect the list of victories increased.

Willie Coombs is happy, because his father is to open a hotel in Westfield, N. J., on October 1st.

Prof. T. F. Fox ran down to Ocean Grove last Saturday, and remained over Sunday at that delightful sea resort.

Prof. Mann is becoming rather despondent over the slow success of his poultry business. Future prospects seem rather delusive, and we doubt if he will hold out another year, although an incubator reached him a month ago.

It will please the many friends of Mrs. E. H. Currier to know that she has recovered from her severe illness, and will be back from Oxford, N. Y., by October.

Among the new pupils is the little son of Mr. Marshall, a former pupil here, and a little brother of Millie Sandford.

The new night nurse has arrived. Miss Freegans is her name.

Hearing Supervisor Corrigan has turned night watch, and his successor is a Mr. Malledy, of the House of Refuge on Randalls Island.

Miss Hall, articulation teacher at the New Jersey Deaf-Mute School, visited the Institution on Monday last, in company of a lady friend, Mr. Walter B. Peet escorted them through the Industrial Department.

Misses Frankie Hawkins and Georgie Decker have been appointed pupil assistants to Madame Le Prince in the Art Department for the ensuing year.

Miss Lottie Kirkland has been summering at Sound Beach, L. I. She returns to Little Rock, Ark., on the 22d of this month, to resume her duties as articulation teacher in the Institution there.

Miss Ogden, of Poughkeepsie, and a former pupil of Fanwood, is to be married to Mr. Charles Woodin in October.

Willie Porter, son of Superintendent William Porter, deceased, spent a day pleasantly among friends here last Thursday. He has grown to be a fine looking young man, almost as large in stature and as manly as his father used to be.

We are informed that Messrs. Stephen Sinclair and William McVea are thirsting for the aquatic glory, and matches of long distance swimming have been arranged for on the Hudson. When he saw the record of Ferguson in the JOURNAL of a recent issue, he regarded it as something marvelous, but in spite of this fact, he claims to be the champion deaf-mute swimmer in the world, since no one except McVea has answered his challenge.

Miss Long, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed dressmaker here in place of Mrs. Bates who left at the close of school.

Mr. Chester Q. Mann delivered the morning lecture last Sunday, and Dr. Peet conducted the afternoon services.

Miss Jennie Williams spent Sunday at her sisters in Newark, N. J.

Miss Waring, whom we spoke of as being the new head supervisor of the boys in the Mansion House, entered upon her duties at the opening of school. She fills the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Hamilton last Spring.

Gertie Turner, the six-year old sister of Frank Turner, is another addition to the little ones here. She is a nice little girl, and unusually bright for her age.

AQUILA.

The Need of a Better and Wiser Management of the Industrial Department.

Read at the Third Biennial Convention of the Pennsylvania Deaf-Mute Association (held at Scranton, Pa., September 1, 2 and 3) by Mr. B. R. Allabough.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen :—It is customary on public occasions to indulge somewhat indiscriminately in eloquent panegyrics on the progress and advancement of our education ; to felicitate ourselves on the assurance that the period in which we live has attained to the perfection of human excellence and power; and to congratulate and pride ourselves on the fact that the high civilization which environs us, the rich treasures of our past history and the bright prospects which await us in the endless future, have no parallel in the annals of recorded time. It may be that the essential spirit of these highly flattering encominms is, to a considerable extent, justified by the undeniable facts which surround us. But it is the part of wisdom from time to time to inquire, with all due reverence and humility, whether the loftiest pinnacle of attainment and advancement implies the highest degree of excellence attainable—whether much does not remain to be accomplished and improvements to be made. It may be said that the time has not yet come when we may safely discard the authority of long established usage, even though that usage be clearly proven to be unsatisfactory, if not pernicious, in its result. Rash innovations are unquestionably to be deprecated. But of what avail are advancing knowledge and the accumulated experience of ages, if we neglect or hesitate to apply them to the extirpation of existing abuses, the rejection of erroneous theories and false principles, and the substitution of sound and practical views and principles of life and action for ameliorating the condition of our brethren ?

Let us consider and discuss one of the most important things that concerns deaf-mutes as a class—their industrial education. Public opinion as well as public sentiment, as years roll on, demand with increasing energy and emphasis in this, Our Young Republic, a *practical* education. At the present day, public attention and interest are being more earnestly directed than they have ever been heretofore, to the industrial training of the youth of our land ; educators, reformers and philanthropists are of one mind in advocating it as a crying need of our progressive age. A little over forty years ago, Ralph Waldo Emerson charged popular education with a want of truth and nature, saying " We are students of words ; we are shut up in schools and colleges, and recitation rooms for 10 or 15 years, and come out at last with a bag of wind, a memory of words, and do not know a thing. We cannot use our hands, or our legs, or our eyes, or our arms." But since then, manual training, as a branch of education, has made its way, in spite of neglect or opposition, to the point where it can demonstrate its worth. Now, the press, the forum, the pulpit, and other numerous organs of public sentiment that pervade our modern civilization are discussing, with an animation and an energy reflecting the highest credit upon their motives, the best and most effectual mode of preparing the young for the practical duties and stern responsibilities of "this working-day world " Therefore, in view of the circumstances by which we are surrounded, of the constant conflict between capital and labor, and of the stern destiny we are required to fulfill the Scriptural injunction, " In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," it is insisted that instruction, whether public or private, should keep pace with the progress of the times and recognize the new tendencies of thought and action which have been developed by the events of the past centuries. To this extent, the demand is a reasonable one, and should certainly be acceded. But it does not stop here. It also includes those systems of instruction which are the inevitable growth and product of a more enlightened age like this, and which are considered as essential to the formation of an elevating and commanding character. It finds no elements of beauty and usefulness in those intellectual pursuits which have no immediate application to the every-day wants and requirements of active life. Of course, there are many cases in which the higher intellectual pursuits prove a source of great profit and usefulness to the student ; but as the New York *Mechanical News* says, " for the vast majority the road through life must run on a humbler level, though in no way inferior in happiness, usefulness or honor." The object of education is not only to produce a man who *knows*, but one who *does*; who makes his mark in the struggle of life, and succeeds well in whatever he undertakes, and who can solve the problems of nature and of humanity as they arise. Men of action are needed as well as men of thought.

Now, it is well-known that in nearly every institution for deaf-mutes in this country, not the head only, but also the hand receives instruction. Here one or more trades are taught. Although from year to year these institutions are sending dozens and scores of "silent" workmen to the world yet experience and observation have demonstrated that these "innocents abroad" display remarkable ignorance of the occupation which they have for several years been learning at school, and which they are to pursue for a living As a result, they fail to obtain steady employment at once, and like the fabled Sisyphus of yore, they are obliged to come back to the bottom of the ladder and climb over again. But being naturally sensitive beings, some of the get discouraged ; some go where they get nothing but starving wages ; some betake themselves to peddling, vagabondage and beggary as a livelihood ; some prefer to live on charity, pleading their deafness as an excuse. Let it be said, however, to the credit of instructors, that there may be some instances where a few prove to be first class workmen, when they leave school; but this, as it appears to me, is not the rule. Then what is the cause of all this ? Some claim that the fault lies wholly with the deaf-mutes themselves ; some declare that the work-shop masters are not what they ought to be ; some assert that the object of the industrial department is perverted, etc. But it is not the purpose of this paper to plunge any institution into war by insinuations or attacks. What has already been accomplished for us commands our unqualified admiration and endless gratitude ; what may and shall be done in the future, is a matter for our serious consideration. As the deaf-mute is hopelessly shut out from many of the pursuits which most invite the enterprise and ambition of men, it is but natural and just that we insist that the best facilities should be afforded him for enabling him to compete successfully with his more fortunate brethren. We can look for a true remedy only in a better and wiser management of the industrial department.

The late convention of the National Association of American Instructors of the Deaf provoked much eloquence in speech and writing, and the highest regard and esteem were everywhere expressed for the deaf-mute. That the same interest in him still exists, is certain, for it would be absurd to suppose that it died out with adjournment of the convention. Yet what was done about our Industrial Education? Nothing but mere talk. Mere talk and no work ! Only two papers upon the object—the mental creation of mere theorists—were read, and discussions—again the mental production of mere theorists—were indulged in without any definite result. What is the inference to be drawn from this lamentable fact? Can it be otherwise than, as Mr. E A. Hodgson has said, that " the impression has gained that teaching a trade requires no talent and consequently deserves no attention"? This may be regarded by our educational Solons as a work to be done by a machine that may be wound up and left to run of itself, like a piece of clock work. In this connection, I do not wish it understood that I am speaking disparagingly of the authors of the papers and the speakers ; far from this. But it appears that those who are charged with the management of institutions, do not attach sufficient importance and dignity to the industrial department. Why do they not invite those in charge of this department to give the results of their experience, express their views on the methods of instruction, discipline, etc ? These men are instructors in the same sense that those in charge of the school-room are instructors, and are in no way inferior in dignity. By reason of their *practical* experience, they are by far the best authority on industrial education. Yet such practical men are seldom found in conventions. Is it because most of them are not educated well enough to write a good paper ; or is it because their pay is so small that they cannot afford to attend ?

In a very peculiar sense, the achievements, character and prospects of the mute are dependent upon influences, which his superiors bring to bear upon him. No calling can compare with that of the teacher, in importance ; in the good which it can accomplish ; in the evil which it can avert ; in the prospects which it can open up ; and in the happiness and prosperity which it can secure. Therefore, in the selection of teachers, great care must be exercised In the successful management of such an important branch of education, a great deal depends on this choice. In order to carry out the best instruction successfully, there must be the *best* teaching, and the best teaching is that for which the "foreman" is *best* fitted. It is then only under the care of "the right man in the right place," at the same time rarely gifted with the qualities that command the willing obedience and respect of his pupils, that any favorable results can be obtained.

The qualifications of the candidate should, or rather must, be his thorough knowledge of the trade he is to teach ; his capacity to instruct and communicate knowledge to deaf-mutes ; and, above all, his ability to produce first-class workmen. As a guide of such an important movement, this candidate should be a man of practical wisdom and true benevolence, in full sympathy with the work he is charged with, in full possession of physical health, with a firm determination to prove himself worthy of the high trust He should show a deep interest in this enterprise. This interest should be a personal interest, and the responsibility which falls upon the man—it is not a light one—should be felt as a personal responsibility. The man should be not only a laborer but a teacher. It is not consistent with the object of the industrial department to employ any man, however skilful a workman he may be, who is a stranger to deaf-mutes and their customs, manners and peculiarities. Who would have a German profoundly versed in his mother tongue alone, lead a child through the intricate mysteries and mazes of the English language? Human nature is so diverse that the teacher should make himself well conversant with the sign-language and the finger-language, study and understand the capabilities and propensities of his "silent" pupils, and adapt his methods accordingly. Baron de Gerando says :

" An instructor, that he may fully comprehend the work before him, should determine with exactness, at the outset, the character and capacity of his pupils, and the actual conditions in which he finds them."

But this is not all that should be required of the candidate : " the daily beauty of his life"—his moral character—should be scrutinized with the most jealous interest and caution. Without this, the mere possession of the most thorough knowledge of the trade to be taught and the most consummate skill in imparting instruction would be valueless, and should be disregarded. Those who are charged with the supervision of the industrial department, cannot too carefully guard their portal from the sullying influence of vice and immorality. Gentleness and dignity on the part of the teacher, perfect self-possession and freedom from affectation, accompanied by the incessant and uniform manifestation of a fatherly regard for the true interests, welfare and happiness of each individual intrusted to his guardianship, will seldom fail to make a deep and indelible impression and exercise a powerful influence upon the moral nature of those who witness these exhibitions of these attractive qualities. Scott says : " As the leader is, so will his followers be."

I question the propriety of calling the masters of these industries " foremen." This is a misapplication of the term, so far as the duties of such men are concerned. The term " foreman" means "the chief of a set of hands employed in a shop," or an " overseer." Therefore, men who are appointed to *teach* deaf-mutes, might misunderstand the duties pertaining to their positions, and think that all that is required of them is to *oversee* the work of their pupils. Why not call them *instructors*? An " instructor in tailoring or printing," is a much better and more correct term than a " foreman of the tailoring shop or printing office." This would not only give a better impression among the pupils, but also produce a better feeling among the men so called.

The government and discipline of the industrial department, including the mode of teaching, constitute an essential feature in their character and means of usefulness, and should be faithfully and thoroughly scrutinized. In estimating the power and the effects of a system of education, too little stress has been laid upon the circumstances by which the pupils are constantly surrounded, and which, like the invisible particles of matter which incessantly float around them, are conglomerated, to a greater or less extent, at every moment of their existence, into their being. During the first years of manual training; these circumstances and associations are most powerful, impressive and effective in the formation of character. The system of instruction should be in accordance with business—like and common sense principles,—a system so administered as to enable the pupil to attain to that power of self-culture and self-control which shall enable him, in every emergency of life, to " act well his part" and fulfill the various duties appertaining to him as a moral and intelligent being. No system should be tolerated which would sacrifice substantial attainments to empty show, and waste the best years of youth in the laborious and tedious pursuits of useless and unnecessary lore.

As the greater part of our existence must be devoted to obtaining food, raiment and shelter, the object of the industrial department must be perfectly understood. Its object, like that of the educational department, is to educate the pupils directly for the work of life. Strictly speaking, it is not merely to make mechanics. At school we studied the United States Constitution and some of the Acts of Congress, not because we were expected to become congressmen ; nor were we expected to become artists, architects or engineers, because we were instructed in drawing. But we do expect and know that our boys will have something to do with artists, tailors, shoemakers, printers, etc., and we expect all to become good and useful citizens. Manual training does not stop with the training of the hand. Manual dexterity is a good thing, the possession of which should, where it is practicable, be enjoined upon all. But this should be sought more as a means than as an end. The great and true end is *education*. That industrial results will surely follow, I have not the least particle of doubt ; but they will take care of themselves. In many of the institutions, the prevailing idea seems to be to make the industrial education of the pupils a pecuniary affair, without due regard to their proficiency in their work. This tends to do more harm than good, and therefore should be allowed no longer. It must be borne in mind that the industrial department, just like the educational, is for the benefit, not of the institution, but of the pupils.

Therefore, with the true object in view, the greatest care must be taken to " hit the nail on the head" during the formative period of life. The first care should be to detect the aptitude of the pupil, as should be the duty of every instructor, and then to train him to habits of industry, self-reliance and order. But this not all, as is the case with most, if not all, of the institutions. For an able-bodied person, who is industrious and orderly, but who has no means of applying to practical purposes that instruction which he has received, is just like a perfectly-built ship at sea without a helm. No pains should, therefore, be spared to make the pupil not only a good *laborer* but a good *workman*. Thorough manual training should be developed, to use the words of Dr. Belfield, " not manual dexterity alone, but attention, observation, imagination, judgment, reasoning." Manual exercises are at the same time intellectual exercises. It is true that practice alone makes the skilled workman, but by pursuing educational methods, the time of learning a trade thoroughly can be greatly curtailed. The pupil should not have a parrot-like, but a conscious and intelligent knowledge of properties, relations and process. To cramp the daring imagination and clip the empyrean wings of thought, is not only injudicious but injurious

In the development of manual skill, drawing, the modeling in clay, cutting of paper into various forms and pasting them in fancied designs, and other similar pursuits, are excellent exercises. In my opinion, drawing, whether decorative or mechanical is the most important of all, for Prof. MacAlister, Superintendent of Public Schools for the city of Philadelphia, Pa , says : " Drawing is the basis of all Industrial Education." The love of drawing is a universal taste, which may be known from the fact that nearly all children love to draw. This art should be taught during the first few years of schooling, and may be continued with profit throughout the whole term of instruction. The pupil should be made to understand that what he is at is not merely to copy, but *to learn to draw*. He feels like an artist as soon as he ceases to be a mere copyist. This is the crowning feature in education. In recommending drawing as a study, Mr. Addison B. Burk, of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, says: " The purpose is not to make artists of the students, nor ever good draughtsmen, but to teach them the principles of the art, so that, first, they can understand a mechanical or architectural drawing at sight ; second, that they can make a purely mechanical drawing for themselves; third, that they can roughly sketch their ideas on paper in the universal language; fourth, and this is all-important, that their eyes may be educated to see what is put before them, and their hands to obey the dictates of their will. There is no better preparation for any kind of mechanical work than a knowledge of drawing and skill in doing it."

The standard of *quality* should be raised. *Quantity* seems to be too predominant in our industrial department. Our boys appear to pay too much attention to the quantity of the work. This is like taking calisthenic exercise without regard to the formation of the body. Both instruction and work should be thorough and neat. Let no advancement be permitted until every previous step has been firmly planted. Impress on the boys that they will be expected not only to please but to satisfy.

When we examine the relation of deaf-mutes to the speaking and hearing people in the world, we find that the greatest stumbling block that they encounter in their way, is their imperfect knowledge of the English language. They have gained an unenviable reputation for their remarkable inability to express their thoughts and queries in plain and straightforward English, and, what is worse, to understand even simple language This failure is most noticeable in their intercourse with business men, whose idioms are always brief and to the point. It is not be wondered at that manufacturers, who have arrived at manhood with its cares and responsibilities, are unwilling to acquaint themselves with a sign-language entirely new to them. For this reason, they refuse to employ deaf-mute workmen, who may be skilled hands, but who fail to understand instructions or orders, when they are expressed in simple language. Time is too precious. Smart boys are wanted.

Instructors generally fall very far short of their duty in urging upon their pupils the importance and necessity of thinking in *words* instead of *signs*. An exercise in English is an unknown thing in the work-room ! While I fully recognize the importance and power of the sign-language in the education of the deaf, I would have it excluded where practicable. The language of every trade is a language by itself, and should be taught. Therefore, in the intercourse between the instructor and his pupils, the use of language should be not merely required but *demanded* throughout the entire term of manual training. The object is to teach the idioms and collation of words that are commonly used in the outside world. It must be remembered that among the speaking people, the learned in the language of signs are very few and far between. Deaf-Mutes are a class in the minority, and therefore must be ruled by the wants and requirements of the majority. Of course, I do not deem it wise to *prohibit* the use of signs by way of explanation when necessary ; but, as Prof. Bell says, they should be *to illustrate language, not to take its place*. To be expert in handling English as a tool requires *practice*, practice, practice. In this connection, I cannot omit one name that deserves special mention. Mr. E A. Hodgson, who has had charge of the Printing Department at the New York Institution for ten years, is an excellent teacher and good disciplinarian. My personal inspection of the working of his office has convinced me that those in charge of the industrial department in other institutions cannot fail to profit by investigating his methods of instruction, discipline, etc.

The pupil should be taught that his mission in the industrial department, is one of self-discipline and of individual and mutual improvement. The immutable principles of rights, justice and integrity, conscientiousness, reverence and regard for the rights of others, must be inculcated, and the passions trained to uniform subserviency to reason and judgment. Neatness and cleanliness must be required in everything. Character-building is slow work, but if well done, it will pay for itself in the life that is to be, and return a grand revenue of self-respect. The frequent and obstinate exhibition of passion and disobedience may necessitate and justify corporal chastisement. But this should be resorted to only when all other means have been faithfully and perseveringly tried and found to be useless. A grasp on the throat or the infliction of stripes, will not inspire any nobler aspirations within the pupil. Men are not made virtuous by taking away their ability to do evil, but by producing within them a new heart and a right spirit. We are not now governed by brute force so much as the slaves of the past. Of all animals, the mule is the most like humanity in our day. The picture of him stubbornly refusing to move under the severest blows, but patiently following a bundle of hay in the hope of getting it for supper, is familiar. We find the same result in the ordinary boy about to learn a trade. Perhaps, supper does not constitute the El Dorado of the boys' desire ; but there is generally implanted within his breast some ambition, which takes the place of the hay, and which may be employed as a much more effective means of spurring him on than a club would be. The more intelligent the boy, the less use is the club. Among other benefits derived from manual training, Mr. C. M. Woodward, Ph.D., Director of the St. Louis Manual Training School, says : " A third moral benefit is self-respect and a respect for honest, intelligent labor. A boy, who sees nothing but mere brute force in the manual labor, despises both the labor and the laborer. To him, all handwork is drudgery, and all men who use their hands are to him equally uncultivated and unattractive. With the acquisition of skill in himself comes a pride in its possession, and the ability and willingness to recognize it in his fellows. When once he appreciates skill in handicraft or in any manual art, he regards the possession of it with sympathy and respect."

The youthful mind needs a stimulus, encouragement, and help until by degrees there is reared a love for labor and a basis of knowledge upon which he will build himself that groundwork which is essential to his success in after years. There should, therefore, be a government of love and kindness Then, between the worker who learns and the worker who teaches, will arise a better understanding and a stronger bond of sympathy and trust, and the atmosphere of the work-room soon becomes so congenial to the boy that he looks forward to the hours devoted to its pleasing exercises with joyful anticipation and an indescribable pleasure, and finally comes the desire for excellence and struggle for success.

Industrial progress is as much dependent upon the convenience, help and appliances of the work-room, as upon the zeal and ability of the instructor. The room should be so supplied with materials and so equipped that whatever trade is being taught may be done thoroughly. The instructor should have one or more assistants, not only to lighten the burden of his difficult task, but to bring about the *results* he desires. These assistants can be selected from among the oldest and most skilled pupils.

In order to carry out such a system of instruction successfully, there must be an efficient system of work. Therefore, for this purpose, the general industrial department should be divided into three: the initiative, the intermediate, and the practical.

I. The initiative or industrial art department should include drawing, painting, clay modeling, measuring, handling forms and materials, and other pursuits of a similar nature. Here all new pupils should be instructed in the simpler rudiments for the first few years, say three years. The training of the eye and the hand by these exercises cannot but have a beneficial effect on the mind; and the learning how to *work*, which is something different from bodily *exercise*, is a most desirable preparation for any trade in the second department. By this means, the natural aptitude of the pupil can be detected.

II The intermediate, or educational department, should include such trades as can be profitably taught, the object of which is education. To this are the boys promoted who have made satisfactory progress In the first department, and they remain here up to the time of their graduation. From a sanitary point of view, I deem it unwise to make boys learn such trades at an early age. It would be best to keep *all* the pupils, the younger in the one department and the older in the other, occupied and interested all the time, making industry the rule and idleness the exception. " An idle mind is the devil's work-shop." The time spent in the first two departments should be no longer than two hours daily, in order that pupils may have ample opportunity for recreation in the open air, so as to secure healthful growth of both body and mind.

III. The practical department is the apprenticeship school, its object being to make every boy who attends, a skilled mechanic. It teaches the boys to master something more than the rudiments of trades,—only those graduates who desire to perfect themselves in trades, should be admitted. Here *all* the details of a trade should be thoroughly taught, that the boys may be enabled to reach the standard of ability in good work which is established among the more fortunate " bread-winners," with whom they are soon to work. The establishment of such a school, I strongly advocate and urge, for the following reasons : First, any trade cannot be *thoroughly* mastered where the educational department is pursued at the same time. It would be unwise to neglect this department in order to give more time and attention to manual instruction. Secondly, the same degree of skill can be gained in less time under the guidance of an instructor who is familiar with the problem of deaf-mute education than under that of a stranger. Thirdly, there has grown up among employers, and especially among those who conduct large establishments, an unwillingness to assume the care of the moral character of the boy as well as the education in the mere manual craft. In such establishments, the apprenticeship system has been abandoned. The manufacturer can not be expected to conduct his business in the interests of the boy. Fourthly, the trades-unions which are increasing in numbers and strength with wonderful rapidity, make a constant and vigorous resistance to the admission of apprentices in work-shops beyond a certain narrow limit. Fifthly, manual training is gaining in favor as a branch of education in the public schools, and industrial schools have also been established in large cities. This puts the deaf-mute who does not get thorough manual instruction at an institution at a great disadvantage, for he cannot successfully compete with his more fortunate brethren fresh from an industrial school. Sixthly, it is an incontrovertible fact that there is a prejudice felt by some employers against the deaf-mute on the sole ground of his infirmity, and in many instances, this prejudice is doubled by insufficiency as a workman. The difficulty and inconvenience of communication caused by the loss of hearing, make it all the more necessary that all the disadvantages be overbalanced by a ready ability and skill to do whatever our hero undertakes. Then and only then, the prejudice will die out. Seventhly, this school might become the means of securing places for its apprentices in the outside world, thus enlarging the institution's sphere of influence and usefulness. Finally, with the perfection of our school, both educational and industrial, education will not need to be any the more "compulsory," when it holds out the prospect of knowledge of a trade as well as of books.

The system of instruction I have just urged, must, of course, at first, and perhaps for a long time, be slow : its successive steps will require great patience, perseverance and care. Too much must not be undertaken at once, nor must too much be expected. The results will, however, amply repay the expenditure of time, labor and money.

Experience has clearly demonstrated that the influence exerted in our schools by frequent visitation and thorough inspection, is the most important and efficient means for their advancement and improvement. To this end, I would suggest the appointment of a committee on industrial education by the Board of Directors or Trustees with the advice of the principal or superintendent. On this committee, I would have five or seven leading business men representing the most important trades taught in the institution, and two competent Directors or Trustees, together with the principal or superintendent *ex-officio*. The former should be in all respects well versed in the trades they represent ; conversant with the best and most approved modes of instruction, of government and of discipline ; capable of judiciously separating what is unsound and impracticable from that which is valuable and worthy of adoption, and able to understand what constitutes a firm basis upon which future improvements and achievements may be effected. This seems to me to be very important, because otherwise matters of the most vital interest to the deaf would be left to the chance decision of those who lack the information necessary to form an intelligent judgment, and this decision would put our industrial education in jeopardy. The frequent presence, advice, and counsel of such competent men, on account of their superior knowledge and long experience in the outside world, the information which they are able to communicate respecting the condition of other industrial schools and of the trades pursued outside ; the encouraging assurances which they give of the interest manifested in this important department by business men ; the improvements they may suggest ; the inducements they hold out ; the hopes they judiciously encourage ; and the enthusiasm with which the inspire both the instructors and pupils—all these motive powers are eminently conducive to steady advancement and continual improvement of the industrial department. Without these, a monotonous and uninteresting routine of dull and dry formalities is repeated for days and weeks and months and years, without stimulating the ambition of the pupils, and consequently the work-room becomes a meaningless blank, devoid of that enthusiasm which inspires energy. By examining the work of both the teacher and the pupil, the inspectors are enabled to ascertain the former's practical qualifications for the discharge of the duties which he has undertaken—his views of the problem of industrial education and the practical result of those views—his mode of developing the intellectual faculties and cultivating the industrial habits and the moral nature of the boys—his system of government and discipline, and its effects.

In conclusion, I have endeavored to indicate some of those shortcomings and defects, which appear to me to pervade our system of industrial education. In my critical treatment of this important subject, I have not been actuated by a captious or cynical spirit. I have spoken from experience and observation. With every allowance for the salutary distrust of the expediency of my strongest convictions, I submit them to the calm consideration of this assembly and others who are interested in the cause of our education. It is not with any claim to infallibility in the convictions I have reached, or any vain expectation of effecting an immediate and radical change ; but my purpose is, simply to submit my views to a tribunal so competent as the present audience, and with the hope that the discussion of this *subject* will bring about a better and more efficient method of teaching in the industrial departments of institutions for the Deaf and Dumb.

Rev. Mr. Mann's Appointments.

Sept. 17.—Salem, O. Attending Convocation.
" 18.—Pittsburgh.
" 19.—Pittsburgh, 3 P.M.
" 25.—Detroit. Lecture, 7:30 P.M.
" 26.—Detroit, 10:30 A.M., 7:30 P.M.
" 27.—Grand Rapids, 7:30 P.M.
" 30.—Cleveland, 8 P.M. Lecture.
Oct. 3.—St. Louis, 10:30 A.M., and 3 P.M.
" 4.—Jacksonville, 7:30 P.M.
" 6.—Chicago, 10 A.M. Opening of General Convention.
" 10.—Indianapolis, 9 A.M., 2:30 and 4 P.M.
" 11.—Connersville, 7:30 P.M.
" 16.—Cincinnati, 8 P.M. Lecture.
" 17.—Cincinnati, 3 P.M.
" 18.—Dayton, 7:30 P.M.
" 22.—Cleveland, 7:30 P.M.

NOTICE.

Services in the signs will be held, God willing, on Sunday, September 19th, as follows: In St. Andrew's Chapel, 128 Street near Fourth Avenue, N. Y., at 11 A.M. In Calvary Church, cor. 8th and South 9th Streets, Brooklyn, E. D., at 3:30 P.M.

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I. L. Peet, *Principal.*
C. N. Brainerd, *Supt.*

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DIRECTORY.

For the convenience of the public, we propose to publish in this column, IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER *a list of Societies, Clubs and Associations of Deaf-Mutes. Every organization is invited to send its card. Changes will be made as ordered by the Secretaries.*

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF DEAF-MUTES.

The Brooklyn Society of Deaf-Mutes meets every Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Tuttle Hall, 198 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y. The officers of the Society are: Henry L. Juhring, Pres't; Henry Hoevel, First Vice-President; Chas E. Green, Second Vice President; G. L. Reynolds, Secretary; T. J. Godfrey, Treasurer; Robert M. Patterson, Sergeant-at-Arms. Secretary's address is in care of H. L. Juhring, 568 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CALIFORNIA DEAF-MUTE ASSOCIATION.

This association is a branch of the Y. M. C. A., of San Francisco. President, Theo. Grady; Vice-President, Frank B. Shattuck; Corresponding Secretary, Martin Aronsohn, Recording Secretary, Leo C. Williams; Treasurer, Henry J. McCoy. Divine services first and third Sundays, alternate at 11 A.M. Educational classes, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock. Regular business meetings, first Thursday in each month. Address all communications to Deaf-Mute Branch, Young Men's Christian Association, No. 232 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal. Strangers and mute friends are cordially welcome.

CAMBRIDGE SOCIETY OF DEAF-MUTES.

The objects of the Cambridge Society of Deaf-Mutes are to promote the spiritual, moral, educational and intellectual welfare of the deaf-mutes in Cambridge and vicinity. The officers are President, A. W. Orcutt; Secretary, E. W. Frisbee, and Treasurer, A. C. Hargrave. Sunday services and prayer meeting from 12:30 to 2 P.M., at the Central Square First Baptist Church, until further notice.

CATHOLIC LITERARY AND BENEVOLENT UNION, OF NEW YORK.

The Catholic Literary and Benevolent Union of Deaf-Mutes, meets every Wednesday evening at 8 P.M., in the College Building of St. Francis Xavier, 30 West 16th Street. First and last meetings of the month for members only. Debates every second Wednesday. Lectures every third Wednesday. Strangers and deaf-mutes in general cordially invited. J. Francis O'Brien, President. All communications should be addressed to John Lloyd, Jr., Corresponding Secretary, 320 Broom Street, New York City.

CINCINNATI SOCIETY.

The Cincinnati Anderson Deaf-Mute Society meets at 110, 192 W. Fifth Street, first and third Saturday in each month, at 8:00 P.M. Fred Reiker, President; Alfred Bierlein, Secretary. His address is 36 Celestial St., Cincinnati, O.

CLERC LITERARY ASSOCIATION, OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Clerc Literary Association, a branch of All Souls' Guild, meets every Thursday evening, at 8 P.M., in the lecture room of the Church of the Covenant, Filbert Street above 17th Street. Lectures every Thursday evening, except 2nd Thursday of each September, 1st Thursday of December and March, and last Thursday of June, which are assigned for quarterly business meetings. Its object shall be the moral and intellectual improvement and social enjoyment of the members. Mr. Geo. Slifer is President, and Thomas Breen is the Secretary, and the latter's address is No. 1904 East Montgomery Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

DE L'EPEE CATHOLIC DEAF-MUTES' ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

Meetings, the first and third Sundays of the month, in the building of La Salle College, 710 Pine Street. The object of the Association is the spiritual and temporal welfare of its members. Thomas Breen is President, and Mr. Edward J. Carr, Secretary. Applications should be made to the Secretary, 2710 E. Somerset or Rev. E. V. Lebreton, 710 Pine Street.

GRANITE STATE DEAF-MUTE MISSION.

The Granite State Deaf-Mute Mission meets every year in different parts of New Hampshire, and elects its officers every other year. The object of the mission is to promote the moral welfare of the mute community in the State. The officers are as follows:—Thomas Brown, President; Almon Smith, Treasurer, and Willie E. White, Secretary.

PAS-A-PAS CLUB, OF CHICAGO.

The Pas-a-Pas Club is an organization of Chicago mutes effected with the object of dispensing intellectual improvement and moral amusement to its members and friends. Its motto is, Pas-a-Pas—"step by step." Regular meetings are held on the first and third Saturday of each month at eight o'clock in the evening, in Ladies' Parlor, third floor, Young Men's Christian Association Building, 148 E. Madison Street. Visitors from out of town are ever welcome. The club is officered as follows: President, Matthew Mullen ; Vice President, Edward Kingon ; Secretary, Matt Mullen ; Treasurer, Jas. K. Watson. Address President or Secretary Pas-a-Pas Club, care Young Men's Christian Association, Chicago.

ST. JOSEPH'S UNION, OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Meets every Tuesday evening at 21 Sidney Place, corner Livingstone St , Brooklyn. Object: mutual aid. All communications to be addressed to William Ennis, 19 Fifth Street, So. Brooklyn

ST. LOUIS DEAF-MUTE CLUB.

The St. Louis Deaf-Mute Club holds its meeting at the St. Louis Young Men's Christian Association, on 11th and Locust Sts. Regular business meeting on the second Saturday in each month, for business only. The purposes of the club are principally of a social nature, but the Literary advancements of St. Louis ladies and gentlemen will not be neglected. Lectures will be addressed by the President from time to time, and all are welcomed on such occasions. Strangers in town are cordially invited to drop in at any time of the day, and make themselves at home. Officers: President, Wm. Stafford ; Vice-President, A. H. Kohlmetz; Secretary, D. A. Simpson ; Treasurer, A. N. Merrell ; Sergeant-at-Arms, Henry McCamley. Address President or Secretary, 1427 Carr St., St. Louis, Mo.

THE BAY STATE DEAF-MUTE CHRISTIAN MISSION.

This Mission is for the intellectual, moral, and religious welfare of deaf-mutes in those places where their numbers make it advisable; to encourage the formation of Union Societies, for the mutual benefit of all, in their respective localities ; to interest all friends of humanity and Christianity in their behalf ; to assist in giving extra services to such local Union Societies, which are in need of more services than they can maintain themselves ; to offer an additional or extended help to any independent local society, with their co-operation ; to strengthen the ties of Christian and ministerial brotherhood ; and to discuss subjects pertaining to sacred ministry. The officers are E. W. Frisbee, President ; Wm. Bailey, Treasurer ; and A. C. Hargrave and H. P Chapman, Executive Committee.

THE MANHATTAN LITERARY ASSOCIATION, OF NEW YORK CITY.

The Manhattan Literary Association meets every Thursday evening at 8 P.M., in the basement of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes, West 18th St., near 5th Avenue. Its regular business meetings are held every first Thursday of each month, debates every second, and lectures every third. It object is to improve the moral, intellectual, and social welfare of its members. All communications relating to the Association should be sent to the Secretary, Chas. J. Le Clercq, No. 336 West 41st Street, New York City.

(DIRECTORY—CONTINUED).

THE NEW ENGLAND GALLAUDET ASSOCIATION OF DEAF-MUTES.

The New England Gallaudet Association of Deaf-Mutes, named in honor of Thomas H. Gallaudet, is now officered by Oscar Kinsman, President ; Philo W. Packard, Treasurer ; John F. Donnelly, Secretary. State Managers : H. P. Hunt for Maine ; W. H. Weeks, New Hampshire W. Deering, Connecticut ; F. C. Davis, Massachusetts ; A. B. Meacham, Vermont, and Levi A. Lester, Rhode Island It is to meet in 1886. Address the Secretary, Woonsocket, R. I.

THE NEW JERSEY DEAF-MUTES LITERARY ASSOCIATION, OF NEWARK.

Meets every two week, Thursday evening, at 7:45 sharp, in the Rector Street Chapel, in Rector Street near Park Street. The officers of the Association are: President, Matthew M. Hambay ; Vice-President, Alfred H. Bousfield ; 2d Vice President, William Ersinger ; Treasurer, Peter Kinney ; Secretary, Thos. R. Stewart ; Sergeant-at-Arms, John P. Cotter. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Thomas R. Stewart, 30 Searing Avenue, East Newark, N. J.

THE SALEM SOCIETY OF DEAF-MUTES.

The Salem Society of Deaf-Mutes is an unsectarian society, organized in Sept. 23, 1874, and occupies a whole building of four rooms, No. 2 rear of Mansfield Block. Divine services, every Sunday, and prayer meeting, every Friday evenings. The members are at liberty to use it at any time (day or evening) in the week for reading, etc. The officers of the Society for 1886 are: William Bailey, President ; P. S. Bowden, Secretary ; L. L. Chapman, Treasurer, and Hardy P. Chapman and P. W. Packard, Executive Committee. W. K. Bigelow, I. P. Harris, Geo. Pease, Trustees.

THE TROY LITERARY SOCIETY.

The society holds its meetings every Saturday evening at 7:30 P.M., in the Guild room of St. Paul's Church, cor. 3d and State Streets. Its regular meeting for ladies and gentlemen is every two Saturday evenings. The object is for the moral improvement of its members by lectures, debates and story telling. The officers of